THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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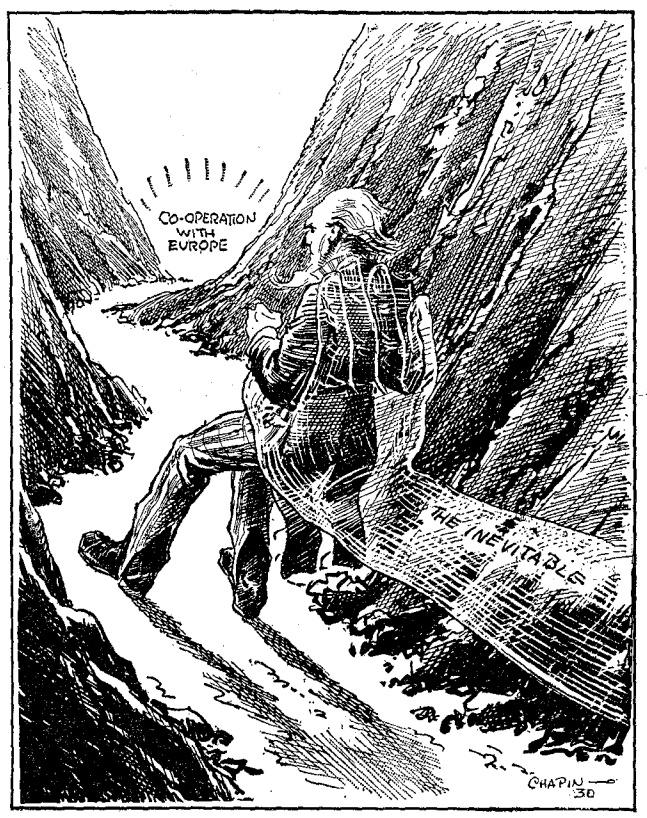
MR. HARDING'S NEW "FOREIGN ENTANGLEMENTS"

THE UNITED STATES "has the chance to be the determining factor in world affairs now, just as it had during the war. The cards are in its hands; it is only necessary to play them wisely," maintains W. W. Jermane, Washington correspondent of the Independent Seattle *Times*, in commenting on recent moves in Washington. The three men who hold these cards, and who are sitting in at the game—the three men who control America's foreign policy—agree other correspondents, are Messrs. Harding, Hughes, and Hoover, referred to as "the three H's." The Secretary of State "has gone further in two months toward giving the United States a dominating position in world affairs than Mr. Wilson went in two years," in the opinion of Mr. Jermane, and yet, he continues, "two months ago no member of the Harding Cabinet was believed to have so hard a row to hoe," mainly because of the "irreconcilable" coterie of Senators who oppose any act of the United States looking toward "foreign entanglements." These gentlemen were made "sick at heart," we are told, by the action of President Harding considering the invitation of the President of the Allied conference to name American representatives to the Supreme Council, Council of Ambassadors, and the Reparations Commission. "One must admit that the 'bitter-enders' have been badly treated," notes the Rochester *Herald* (Ind.); "they were promised all to keep them contented, and they appear to have been cheated of everything." Much to the surprize and chagrin of these "Senatorial stage-hands anxious to gain the limelight," as the Democratic Pittsburgh *Sun* calls them, President Harding accepted the invitation and named the Ambassador to Great Britain as his personal representative on the Supreme Council; the Ambassador to France will resume his place as unofficial observer on the Conference of Ambassadors, and Mr. Roland W. Boyden, a Republican lawyer of Boston, will resume the place on the Reparations Commission to which President Wilson appointed him. All this progress has been made "without arousing the hostility of any Senator except La Follette, and he doesn't count," says the rather unsympathetic Republican Syracuse *Post-Standard*.



AN IRRESISTIBLE FORCE.

—Chapin in the St. Louis *Star*.

The decision of the Harding Administration to reenter world affairs "comes at a moment of European unrest without parallel since the day of armistice," notes the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.), "and the American people must feel deep relief at the brightening skies; joy sincere that we are to reenter the councils of the world." "President Harding has taken a step, the consequences of which can hardly be limited by any contemporary forecast. Instead of taking us to Europe to make the world safe for democracy, he is going to have us assist in making the world safe for business," explains Frank H. Simonds in the Boston *Herald*. Continues Mr. Simonds:

"It is plain, however, that in returning to the European council table, President Harding and his advisers have quite different conceptions of American participation than had President Wilson. The latter went to Paris to establish a world system intended to abolish war. The League of Nations was the be-all of that former participation. To realize that purpose, Mr. Wilson agreed to many conditions, made many concessions, which in the end mainly contributed to the defeat of the Treaty of Versailles in the Senate. In the minds of many Americans, at least, we stood bound to defend European frontiers and to preserve a settlement, some features of which, notably Shantung, offended American justice and did violence to American interests.

"In President Harding's conception, which, after all, is the policy framed by Mr. Hughes and Mr. Hoover and indorsed by the President, no such grandiose objective explains the new American participation. We are going to sit into an economic conference whose chief purpose is to restore economic stability in the world. We are going to sit there because we have an enormous stake in the game, a stake represented by billions already loaned and by enormous accumulations of raw materials waiting the return of order before they can find a European market.

"As to political questions, issues which have only a European significance, questions of frontiers, alliances, and guaranties, the questions which fill all the accounts of the sessions at the Paris conference which are now being

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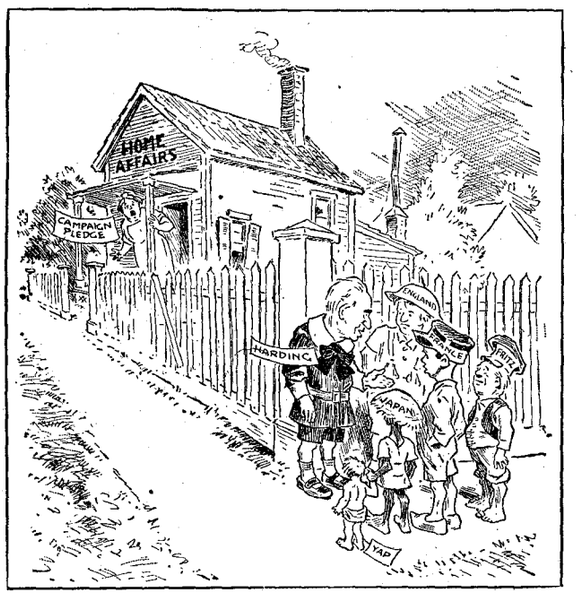
published on all sides, with these our representatives will have no concern."

But America's decision to be represented in the discussion of postwar problems means, "if it means anything at all, that we are drifting in an undeniable way in the direction of the League of Nations," thinks Governor Cox's paper, the Dayton *News* (Dem.), and we find this sentiment echoed in a dozen Democratic papers. "We are going about 'getting entangled in European affairs,' just as President Wilson went about it," remarks the Milwaukee *Journal* (Ind.), and the Richmond *News-Leader* (Ind. Dem.) observes that "Democrats know that Mr. Harding is being swept along by the current of events just as



AND HE PROMISED NOT TO GO OFF THE FRONT PORCH!
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

surely as Mr. Wilson was, and they smile when assured that the helpless pilot at the wheel is displaying brilliant navigation." "He could hardly have done otherwise; the numerous notes to England, France, Germany, Italy, and Japan have shown how impossible it is for this country to assume and maintain a policy of isolation," points out the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind. Dem.). According to Louis Seibold, Washington correspondent of the New York *World*, however, ex-President Wilson has exprest the opinion in private conversation that President Harding, "by recognizing the authority of the Supreme Council, has actually involved the United States in foreign entanglements much more menacing to American interests than would have resulted from the ratification of the Versailles Treaty by the Senate." Says *The World* editorially:

"Whatever weakness there may be in the Republican position is not due to the action of the Harding Administration, but to the policy that the party pursued in the Senate and during the campaign in antagonism to the Treaty. The United States is in the Supreme Council because it could no longer hold aloof from the questions arising out of a war in which it decided the issue, and Mr. Harding is right in preferring international security to partizan consistency. The further he goes in that direction the better.

"What the Republicans would not permit Mr. Wilson to do by means of an international agreement they are doing indirectly and to a limited extent by common consent of the Great Powers. The principle, however, remains the same. Having made that much progress in two months, there is reason to hope that the Harding Administration will eventually turn its back on the record of the Senate and bring this country into full membership in the wider council of the nations where it belongs."

Mr. Hearst's New York *American* (Ind.), however, fears that "the nation is about to be again entangled in the politics and intrigues and quarrels of Europe," and it issues this warning:

"Mr. Harding, under the guidance of Mr. Hughes and Mr. Hoover, seems to be rapidly forgetting the plain pledges of American isolation from European politics upon which he was elected.

"Our troops are still in Germany, and the Administration parries all inquiries as to when they may be recalled.

"We are sending representatives to take part in the sessions and the politics of the councils and commissions behind the camouflage of which the French, British, and Italian governments parcel out and dispute over the spoils of victory and plot the fulfilment of their national ambitions.

"We are getting right back into the nasty mess from which the good sense of the Senate and the confirming voice of the people at the polls were supposed to have rescued us.

"It is time to be on guard.

"It is time to be alert.

"It is time to protest.

"It is time to let the Administration know that it was not elected to carry out, directly or indirectly, the schemes of Mr. Wilson, but to repudiate those schemes, to abandon those follies, to get out, and to stay out of European politics.

"If the Administration disregards this protest, if Mr. Harding acts, not as he promised to act, but as Mr. Hughes and Mr. Hoover and Mr. Harvey want him to act—and we should have added, as Mr. Morgan wants him to act—there will be little use in nominating Republican candidates for office next time."

The Democratic press appears to have adopted a waiting attitude in order to see how the new foreign policy will work out. Comment, therefore, is not as plentiful as it might be. But the senior Democratic Senator from Missouri, while he "dislikes to appear in the rôle of a critic of the Harding Administration," admits that he "is frankly astounded" at the acceptance of the Supreme Council's offer. Says Senator Reed:

"'Unofficial representation' is a misnomer and a solecism. The men who are to sit on the various commissions in Europe have no business there as private individuals. They must be there as representatives of this Government, if they are there at all. If they are representatives of this Government they must be official representatives. If they are there as mere onlookers and news-gatherers they serve no useful purpose. If they are anything more than news-gatherers then they must take some part in the proceedings, if not while the boards are in session, then at least by way of consultation with the members of the board. If they do this they commit this Government to the policies they have advocated or agreed to and to the suggestions they may have made. That is to say, they commit the Government as far as the executive branch can commit it. The purpose of the European Powers can be nothing else than to draw us into the settlement, adjustment, and enforcement of their claims and controversies with other European Powers, in regard to matters arising out of treaties they jointly or severally made, or in regard to disputes arising outside of the treaties. There is but one plain course of duty for the United States, if the mandate of the American people, delivered at the last election, is obeyed, and that is to get out of European difficulties and controversies of every kind, and to keep out and bring our American soldiers home."

But the President's own paper, the Marion *Star* (Rep.), points out that "not since the Declaration of Independence in 1776 has the United States maintained an attitude of either theoretical or practical isolation," and the New York *Herald* (Ind. Rep.) further declares that "there is in the President's recent action no reconciliation with the League of Nations or the League-of-Nations idea." *The Herald* avers that it "is in full sympathy" with President Harding's action. Moreover—

"With President Harding irrevocably committed as he is against the Wilson covenant, and with Ambassador Harvey, one of the most implacable opponents of the League, representing the President in the matter, there could be no justifiable expectation that our presence at the Allied councils might breathe the breath of life into the League of Nations, which, so far as this nation is concerned, is forever dead.

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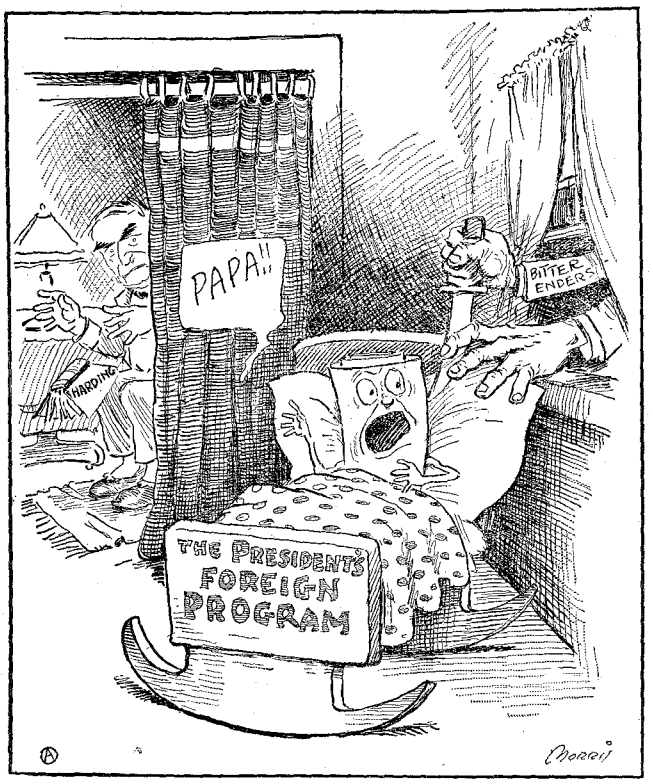
"But as the United States four years ago in the crisis of Europe's war responded with its men, its ships, its supplies, and its treasures, so the United States now in Europe's crisis of after-war conditions responds with its advice and cooperation to assist in the economic readjustments and the financial settlements which are of supreme moment to the whole world."

As the Philadelphia *North American* (Progressive) explains at length:

"Whatever these arrangements may signify, their resemblance to 'the program of the Wilson Administration' will not be perceptible except to the microscopic vision of the New York *World*. Of the three bodies named, not one exists under the League Covenant or is responsible in any degree to the League authority. The Supreme Council is an assemblage of the heads of the principal states that defeated Germany, or of their representatives. It came into being during the war, years before the League was organized, and has conducted its affairs since the peace without reference to the League. The Conference of Ambassadors is a subordinate body of the same nature, dealing under instruction with matters referred to it by the Supreme Council. The Reparations Commission was created by the Treaty, not by the League Covenant.

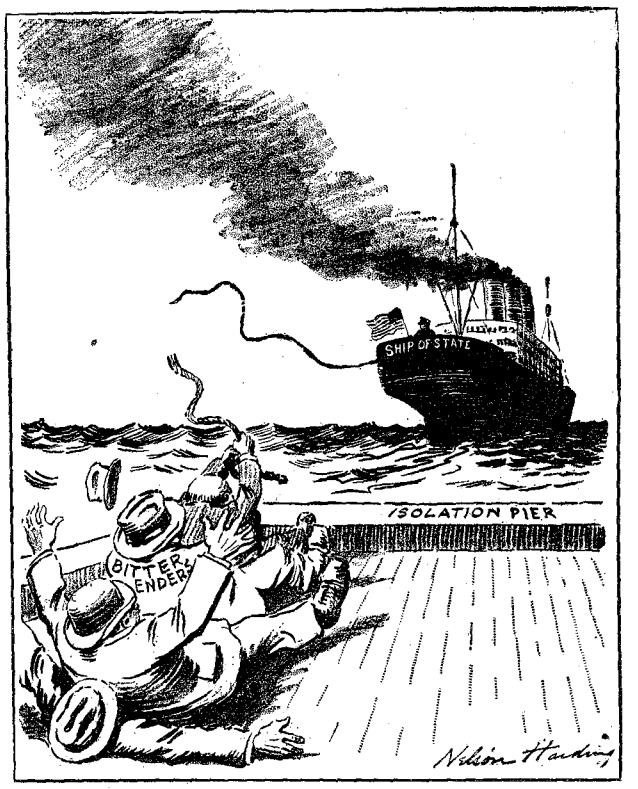
"Even the Supreme Council, the most powerful of the bodies, is fundamentally different from the League. It is a means of conference, not an instrumentality of alliance. It does not operate under a covenant, to the terms of which the members have sworn allegiance in advance, but according to the desires of the individual governments represented. While it can, and does, reach decisions, these are based upon the independent judgments of the governments concerned, each of which is free to dissent. Moreover, the actions taken are always subject to the constitutional limitations upon the executive branch in each country. In a word, participation in the deliberations of the Supreme Council involves none of that 'absolutely compelling moral obligation' to fulfil its decrees which President Wilson himself declared lay in membership in the League."



THE SENATORIAL BITTER-ENDERS AND THE ADMINISTRATION BABY.

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

While "we are, indeed, returning to Europe, we are returning there entirely in our own interest and for our own advantage, and at the first opportunity that so far has presented itself," remarks the Baltimore *News* (Ind.). "America desires the payment of her war-loans, and she knows that the stabilization of European conditions is a necessary preliminary," is the practical way the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.) views the situation. "Besides," it adds, "having in mind the troublesome business of Yap, the United States desires to avoid further complications which may result from her non-participation in world councils. Thus, duty and obligation are strongly seconded by highly practical considerations." America's influence, once it is exerted, is cited by the Pittsburgh *Chronicle Telegraph* (Rep.), which reports London correspondents as giving President Harding credit for "Germany's final, unqualified acceptance of the Allied ultimatum." "President Harding's warning to Berlin to comply with its reparations obligations and his firm, consistent policy can not be ignored," adds this paper.



A BITTER END.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

Finally, we have the authoritative utterance of our Ambassador to England, who speaks as the representative of the President. Colonel Harvey said at the Pilgrims' dinner in London on May 19:

"There still seems to linger in the minds of many here, as, indeed, of a few at home, the impression that in some way or other, by hook or by crook, unwittingly and surely unwillingly, the United States may be beguiled into the League of Nations. Now let me show you how utterly absurd any such notion is. I need not recall the long contest waged between the two branches of our Government over this proposal. I need hardly mention that the conflict became so sharp that even the Treaty went by the board, to the end that to-day, paradoxically enough, America continues to be technically at war, but actually at peace, while Europe is nominally at peace, but, according to all reports, not wholly free from the clash of arms.

"Finally, as you know, the question of America's participation in the League came before the people, and the people decided against it by a majority of 7,000,000 out of a total vote of 25,000,000. Prior to that election there had been much discussion of the real meaning of the word mandate. There has been little since a single example provided the definition. A majority of 7,000,000 clearly conveyed a mandate that could neither be misunderstood nor disregarded.

"Anybody could see that it follows then inevitably and irresistibly that our present Government could not without betrayal of its creators and masters, and will not, I can assure you, have anything whatsoever to do with the League or with any commission or committee appointed by it or responsible to it, directly or indirectly, openly or furtively."

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THE NEW "LAND OF PROMISE" IN PALESTINE

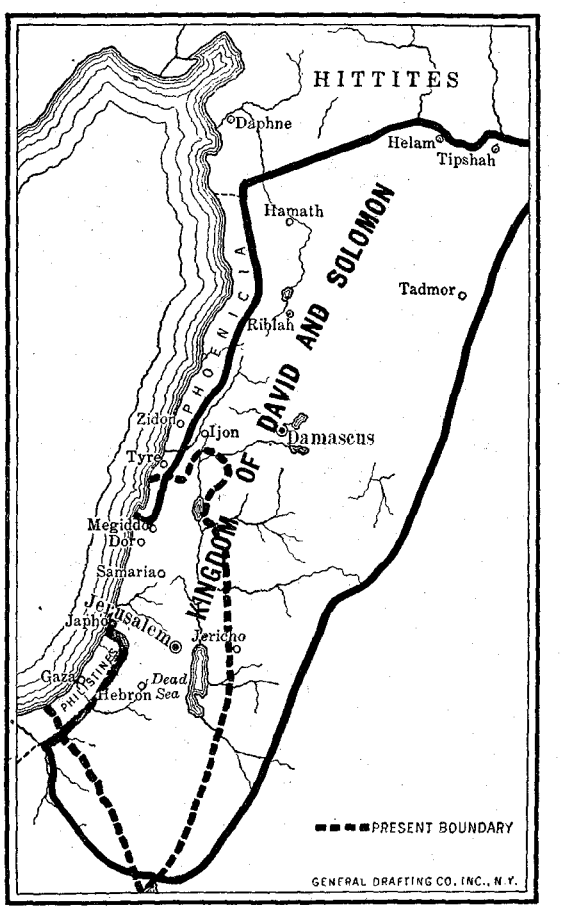
A MODERN HEBRAIC EXODUS has begun toward "what has become once more the Land of Promise," in the phrase of *The American Israelite* (Cincinnati), as the Jews of the world realize that Jerusalem may become again the capital of a Jewish commonwealth. The publication of the Palestine mandate, under which the British Government will administer the country, was followed by an official declaration that England "views with favor the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people." Jews all over the world are organizing and collecting funds, with the immediate object of caring for the Jewish immigrants already in the country. As an ultimate goal, many of them look forward to a return of national power and unity in a free nation controlled by the descendants of its ancient inhabitants. Whether this "dream empire" is realized or not, the New York *Times* sums up the present situation correctly, says *The American Israelite*, and quotes with approval:

"The mandatary will control the foreign relations of Palestine and protect diplomatically Palestinians abroad. The mandatary also will impose taxes and customs and will report annually to the League of Nations. The phrase 'a national home for the Jewish people' is frequently employed. The League, it is evident, has not set up a Jewish state or nation in Palestine. The effect of the mandate is to create a national home or refuge for Jews who, because of oppression or persecution in any other land, may desire to seek shelter there."

A multitude of small differences have appeared among the individuals and associations charged with rebuilding Palestine, much in the manner of the difficulties that arose as soon as the world had been "made safe for democracy," but the essential fact, announces *The American Hebrew*, is that "Palestine will be rebuilt." The rebuilding will be accomplished, believes this authority, "by plans and methods of the American-Palestine Company, of New York." To carry out the work of reconstruction, the editor continues:

"In every great city throughout the country Jews will organize such companies, each to pursue the development of particularized constructive work in Palestine. In time, a super-organization composed of all these individual companies, and governed by a board of directors that will represent all of them, for the coordination and the systematic development of the undertaking of each without overlapping, will eventually create that Jewish organization in which all Jews will be enrolled and which will rebuild Palestine."

The new mandate, according to estimates presented by "The Statesman's Year-Book" for 1920, is 13,724 square miles in area, with a total population of 675,000. In Biblical times the population rose to between five and six million. By a strange turn of events the Philistines, those ancient enemies of the Children of Israel, have succeeded in giving their name to the whole of the country, for "Palestine," as a historical geographer observes, is directly derived from "Philistine." The territory "has never belonged to one nation, and probably never will," this writer, G. A. Smith, continues in his "Historical Geography of the Holy Land" (London), written shortly before the war came to upset a number of preconceived notions along with territorial boundaries. Near the beginning of historical times, it "lay at the gate of Arabia and Egypt and at the tail end of a number of small states stretching up into Asia Minor." A period of Greek influence was followed by Roman conquest. After the success of the First Crusade, it was ruled for almost a hundred years by European princes. In spite of these various waves of immigrants and conquerors, "the essential characteristics of the Jewish people persisted," as a writer in the Encyclopedia Britannica points out, together with the idealism and high morality of their religion.



THE BIBLICAL "KINGDOM OF DAVID."

The boundaries of the Hebrew nation at its greatest extent are thus defined by MacCoun's Bible Atlas (Poates, New York). The new mandate of Palestine is shown by the heavy dotted line.

One of the difficulties faced by the modern state is the fact that only a small percentage of the present population is Jewish. Thus, in the 9,000 square miles included in that part of Palestine west of the Jordan, "The Statesman's Year-Book" states that there were, in 1919, 515,000 Moslems, 65,300 Jews, 62,500 Christians, 150 Samaritans, and 4,900 others. "The feeling between Moslem, Christian, and Jew is perhaps more intense," adds Dr. Albert E. Clay, professor of Assyriology and Babylonian History in Yale University, writing in *The Atlantic Monthly*, "than in any other land."

Fighting has occurred between Jews and Arabs, notably at Jaffa, "where recently many persons were killed or wounded," according to a dispatch received in this country early in May. Bedouins have attacked Israelite colonists, say later dispatches, and British troops have been called in to preserve order. The present British High Commissioner, Sir Herbert Samuel, has recently made a tour of the towns east of the Jordan in an attempt to pacify the Bedouins.

Winston Churchill, the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, said of the racial friction in an address in Jerusalem on March 31:

"Examine Mr. Balfour's careful words: Palestine to be 'a national home,' not 'the national home,' a great difference in meaning. The establishment of a national home does not mean a Jewish Government to dominate the Arabs. Great Britain is the greatest Moslem State in the world, and is well disposed to the Arabs, and cherishes their friendship. I found since my arrival that the ministrations of the officials make no distinction between Jew and Arab. You need not be alarmed for the future. Great Britain has promised a fair chance for the Zionist movement, but the latter will succeed only on its merits.

"Above all, there will be respect for the different religions. Tho the Arabs are in a large majority in Palestine, tho the British Empire has accepted the mandate in the wider sense, Palestine belongs to the whole world, and this city of Jerusalem is almost equally sacred to Moslems, Christians, and Jews, and not only to the dwellers in Palestine, but everywhere. Instead of sharing miseries through quarreling, the Palestinians should share blessings through cooperation."

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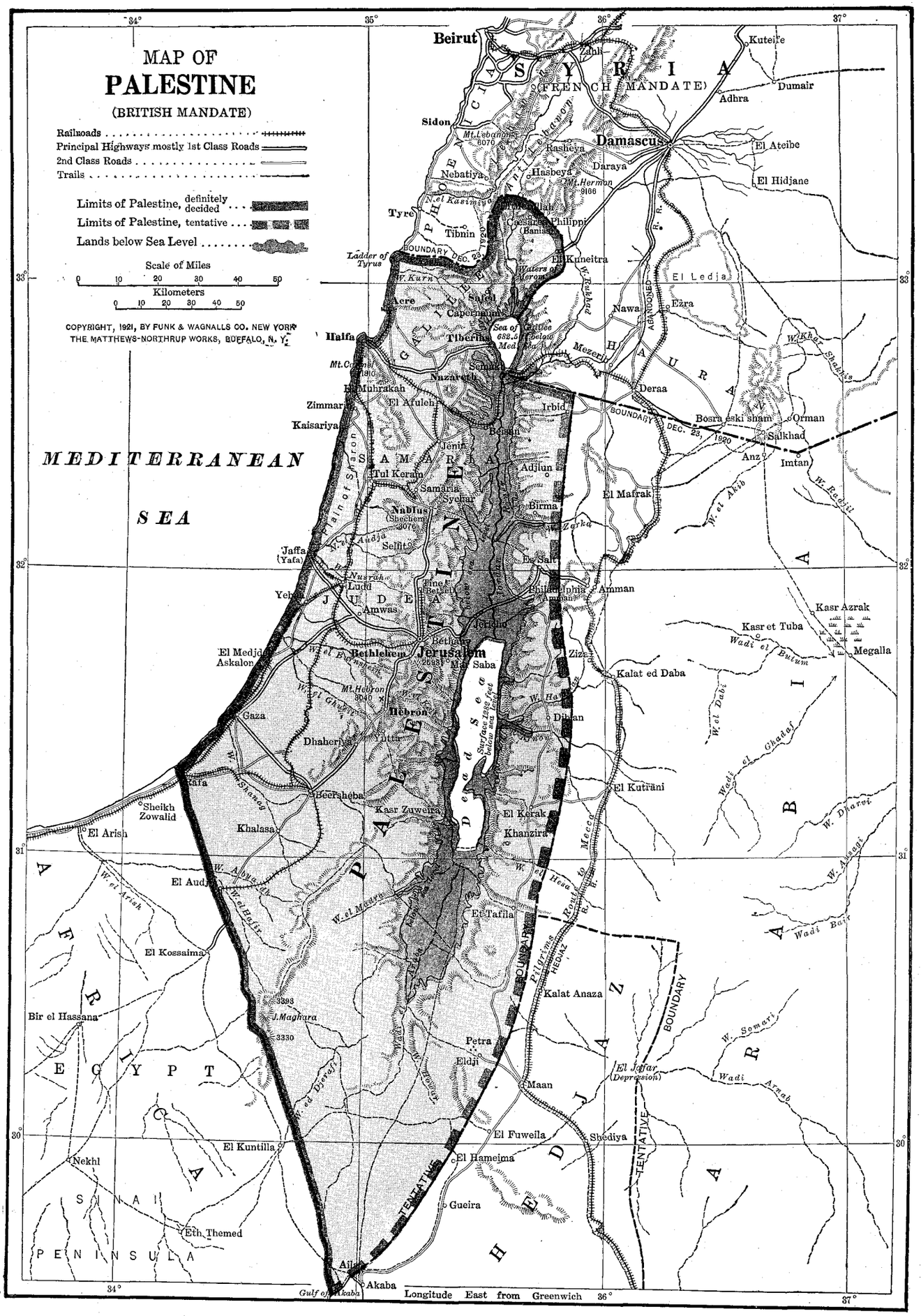
MAP OF
PALESTINE
(BRITISH MANDATE)
Railroads
Principal Highways mostly 1st Class Roads
2nd Class Roads
Trails
Limits of Palestine, definitely decided
Limits of Palestine, tentative
Lands below Sea Level
Scale of Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50
Kilometers
0 10 20 30 40 50
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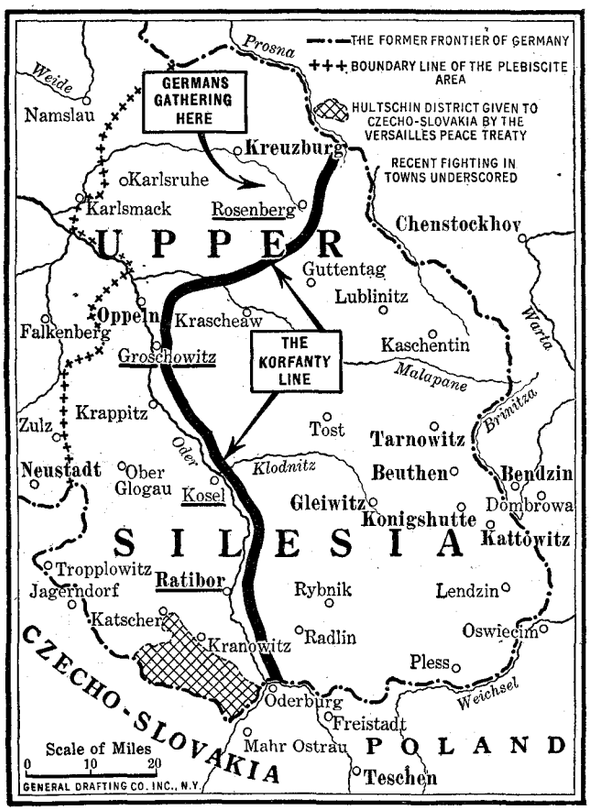
THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP WORKS, BUFFALO, N. Y.
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
SYRIA (FRENCH MANDATE)
Beirut
Damascus
Sidon
Tyre
Acre
Haifa
Nazareth
Tiberias
Sea of Galilee
Jerusalem
Bethlehem
Hebron
Jericho
Amman
Gaza
Beersheba
El Arish
Khalasa
Kasr Zuweira
El Kerak
Khanzira
Dead Sea
Petra
Maan
Akaba
Gulf of Akaba
Kalat Anaza
El Kutrani
Kalat ed Daba
Kasr Azrak
Kasr et Tuba
Megalla
Deraa
Irbid
Salkhad
Imtan
Anz
Ezra
Nawa
El Ledja
El Matrak
Adjlun
Es Salt
Birma
Jenin
Nablus
Samaria
Jaffa
Lydd
Amwas
Ramleh
Zimmarin
Kaisariya
El Muhrakah
El Afuleh
Semakh
Banias
Dumair
Adhra
El Ateibe
El Hidjane
Rasheya
Hasbeya
Daraya
Nebatiya
Mt. Hermon 9166
Mt. Lebanon 8070
Ladder of Tyrus
Caesarea Philippi
El Kuneitra
Sea of Galilee 682.5 feet below sea level
Dead Sea Surface 1292 feet below sea level
Mt. Hebron 3040
Mt. Olives 2660
Mt. Gilboa 1810
Mt. Carmel 1810
Mt. Maghara 3393
3330
Bir el Hassana
El Kossaima
El Audja
Nekhl
El Kuntilla
Eth Themed
Gueira
El Hameima
El Fuweila
Shediya
Eldji
El Tafila
Selfit
Tul Keram
Beisan
Birma
Philadelphia
Dibban
Zizia
Beit Jibrin
Ain Shems
Ain Karim
Ramleh
Lydda
Yebna
Ashdod
Askalon
El Medjdel
Sheikh Zowalid
Rafa
Wadi el Arish
Wadi el Ghazze
Wadi el Hesa
Wadi el Jeib
Wadi el Ahsy
Wadi el Dabi
Wadi el Ghadef
Wadi el Butum
Wadi el Akib
Wadi el Rahib
Wadi el Sirhan
Wadi Baer
Wadi Arnah
Wadi Somari
Wadi el Dhraa
Wadi el Jeib
Wadi el Ahsy
Wadi el Dhrai
Wadi el Asaqi
Wadi el Rahib
Wadi el Sirhan
Wadi el Akib

LLOYD GEORGE UNDER POLISH FIRE

"POLAND'S BITTEREST ENEMY, Lloyd George, 'is attempting with all his might to deprive Poland of Silesia," angrily exclaims the Buffalo *Dziennik Dla Wszystkich;* and this expression of Polish-American ire is widely echoed in our Polish-language press. They charge that a year ago he "incited the Russian Bolsheviki against Poland," and that to-day he encourages the Germans to quell the Polish insurgents "fighting for freedom in a land rightfully theirs." Moreover, Polish-American editors deny that the Poles in Silesia are violating the plebiscite decision, for, according to the New York *Telegram Codzienny*, "the so-called 'Korfanty Line' follows the



IT PRODUCES ONE-EIGHTH OF THE WORLD'S COAL,

And is immensely rich in iron. Bismarck once said: "The country that controls Silesia controls Europe."

actual Polish-German border." The trouble began when Adelbert Korfanty, Polish plebiscite commissioner, out of patience with the dilatory tactics of the Inter-Allied Plebiscite Commission, decided to settle the Silesian question by a stroke in D'Annunzio's style. In accordance with the terms of the Peace Treaty a plebiscite was held on March 20, and the Germans carried the whole district by 713,000 votes to 416,000. But the Poles had majorities in the southern communes which contain the more important mines. The final allotment of Upper Silesia, we are reminded, rests with the Inter-Allied Commission; and pending their pronouncement a press report to the effect that the Commission's decision favored Germany started the conflagration. At the head of 60,000 insurgents Korfanty occupied territory shown on the accompanying map east of the "Korfanty Line." "We are fighting the fight of another Ireland," he told an American correspondent at Beuthen, "and to America we say, 'you propagated the phrase self-determination and we intend to defend this principle to the last drop of our blood.'" Britain's cognizance of Korfanty's act took dramatic form in Lloyd George's declaration in the House of Commons that the situation "frightened" him; and he censured the Polish Government harshly for not restraining Korfanty and the insurgents. Cable dispatches quote the Premier in part as follows:

"The Treaty of Versailles is the charter of Polish freedom. It may be a bad treaty or a harsh treaty, but the last country in Europe that has the right to complain of it is Poland.

"Who won the Treaty of Versailles? Not Poland; Poland was by a cruel fate divided in war. Half its sons were fighting against the Allies. The half that was fighting for the Allies was beaten, and the armies with which they were associated were broken, scattered, driven like cattle. Poland fell, and if we had had to depend on the armies of Poland that were fighting for the Allies, Poland to-day would have been either a German or an Austrian province. The half that was fighting against the Allies fought to the end. We were capturing Polish troops in German trenches. Poles fell in German uniforms, shooting down Frenchmen, British, and Italians, who were fighting for their freedom. The liberty of Poland is due to Italy, to Britain, to France. There is not a letter of the Treaty of Versailles that does not mean a young British life, not a letter that does not mean nearly two French lives, and there were hundreds of thousands of Italians.

"But Poland did not win her freedom, and under these circumstances Poland above all lands ought to respect every comma in the Treaty of Versailles. Now, when Germany is disarmed and helpless through the action of the Allies, Poland says she will fight even against the Treaty of Versailles for Silesia. Mr. Korfanty says that all the Poles in Silesia will die rather than surrender. If they had thought of that earlier, when the battle for Polish freedom was being fought, there would have been fewer British, French, and Italian lives lost. But they have only thought of it when Germany is disarmed."

On a later occasion the British Premier issued a statement to the press in which he said, "The fate of Upper Silesia must be decided by the Supreme Council and not by Korfanty," and "Great Britain can not consent to stand by while the Treaty her representatives signed less than two years ago is being trampled upon."

In answer, Korfanty is quoted by an American correspondent at Oppeln as saying: "I do not understand England's attitude. We have always tried to establish friendly relations with her, but she seems to look upon the Poles as less than negroes." As to the rumors of Warsaw's "complicity," Korfanty avers in the same interview that the Polish Government "refused me any support, and I am in serious conflict with it"; and he is quoted further:

"I didn't make the insurrection; the insurrection made itself. I simply put myself at the head of the movement so as to keep it under control, so as to prevent anarchy in Silesia. The rising was not organized by anybody. I have established order and I await the Allies' decision. The responsibility is theirs.

"If Inter-Allied troops clear out the Polish insurgents we won't fight the Entente troops. I am awaiting the decision regarding the disposition of Upper Silesia. We will abide by it, whether it is just or unjust, and immediately move out if it is against us and return to Poland. My duty is done when the decision is announced. . . . . .

"I can only tell you that the Polish people will never again submit to the German yoke. If what you suggest is the decision of the Supreme Council, then you will have here absolute anarchy; but the responsibility for that is the Allies', not mine."

Among the Polish-American press the New York *Kuryer Narodowy* claims that the Upper-Silesian plebiscite was "a splendid victory for Poland," for "out of 800 communes in the mining counties the Poles obtained a majority in 600 and the Germans in 200," and this "in spite of the fact that Germany was allowed to import 192,000 voters from her western provinces." In the judgment of this daily the German majority vote of Upper Silesia is "meaningless," because—

"If the plebiscite territory had been extended farther westward up to Berlin or Hamburg the German majority would be still larger. The Poles maintained that the communes in the mining region were Polish, and they proved it. The Versailles

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Treaty expressly states that the result of the plebiscite will have but advisory value to the Commission, who will give their verdict according to the wishes exprest by the communes. Poland has been wronged in the Teschen plebiscite, in the Spiz and Orava dispute. No wonder that the Upper Silesians, thoroughly Polish in their hearts, acted as they did. They have suffered atrocious Prussian persecution and prefer death to renewed slavery. The attitude of the Polish Government is irreproachable. France, in defending so often wronged Poland, maintains her best political traditions of liberty and justice."

The tactics of Lloyd George, tartly remarks the Cleveland *Wiadomosci Codzienne*, and his "calumnies of the Polish nation," are not new, but the "old and tried method of England, followed in 1775 with regard to America when she fought for her independence." But "times have changed," according to this Polish champion, which proceeds:

"Mr. George's present diplomacy will not succeed. He could, in return for the blood that was shed on the battle-fields of freedom, unite smaller nations to England, a great world-wide land, but he will not succeed in his evil desire to seize the world's trade under English control.

"His hysterical attack on Poland has deeply thought-out plans.

"It is preceded by secret conferences with Germany. The game was worth the effort: to provoke Germany into another armed advance—France into active warfare.

"Let them fight. England will then have the opportunity to seize the world market trade, even at peace with Bolshevik Russia."

Americans can hardly be expected to be fully acquainted with the merits of the Upper-Silesian question, observes the New York *Telegram Codzienny*, which calls attention to the fact that it "must be considered not only from the national but also from the social standpoint"; and it explains that the great masses of the population, farmers, mine-workers, and steel-workers, are Poles, while the industrial magnates, landowners, and the majority of the clergy are German. So the insurrection is the "outburst of the national feelings of the Polish majority which has been enslaved for many hundred years." This daily also charges that the British Premier "furthers Germany's cause," and it adds: "The German argument that the Poles lack efficiency is nonsense and so proved by the facts. Consider the Polish immigrant in America and in Westphalia, Germany."

According to the Buffalo *Dziennik Dla Wszystkich*, Lloyd George's attitude is to be explained by the fact that he "knows only too well that a large and powerful Poland would be able successfully to repel any attack upon her by Russia and prevent war of Germany on France," and that—

"A great powerful Poland allied with France would prevent England from being the sole deciding factor of European policies. He even resorts to despicable falsehood, announcing to the world that the Poles have failed to fight for their own freedom, but that its liberty was obtained solely by the fighting forces of Italy, England, and France. He belittles the sacrifices of the Polish legions and military organizations of Pilsudski. He belittles the success of a nation that virtually with bare breast flung back the advancing avalanche of the 'Reds,' and thus preserved the liberty of not Poland only but all Europe. We must not permit even the potentates of England to insult a nation whose bravery accomplished this. It is therefore up to you Poles of the United States who have fought with armies in the common cause of obtaining a victory against the Germans, and who as its citizens remain loyal to the stars and stripes, to raise a voice in protest against this despicable work of Lloyd George, and cry out to the world: 'Silesia is ours because it is ours.' For how can Lloyd George brazenly call upon the Germans to mobilize if the world-war was fought to demobilize its armies for the safety of the world. Silesia is the source of Germany's military production. Lloyd George seeks to give Silesia to Germany, for that enables her to wage successful warfare against her neighbors. As always, England would benefit by it."

France's interest in Poland, with whom she has a so-called "intimate alliance," remark some American editors, is based on motives of sentiment and of self-interest, because Poland is "at all points a national buttress against Germany in eastern Europe"; and as an indication of Franco-American opinion we cite the New York *Courrier des Etats-Unis*, which says:

"How does it happen that the Allies have not acted on the results of the plebiscite made manifest on March 20? Doubtless Mr. Lloyd George does not wish to break with such adepts as Mr. Keynes, business men, manufacturers, and bankers who do not wish to hear of any exploitation of the Silesian mines by the Poles, who are considered incapable of running them successfully. Yet the British Prime Minister truly shows bad grace in criticizing so severely an attitude provoked by procrastination for which Poland is not responsible.

"The Paris press, according to cable dispatches, took Mr.

LIGHTING A PIPE IN THE POWDER-ROOM.

—Tuthill in the St. Louis *Star*.

Lloyd George's thunderous charges seriously. But to our notion his anger is feigned and his indignation aimed at a target of diplomacy. London is much concerned with the attitude of France, whose situation in Europe is evidently too solid to suit the taste of certain of our British friends. The British Government greatly fears that Germany will not meet her obligations, and that France will demand anew to occupy the Ruhr basin, and so Mr. Lloyd George wishes to set the lines for a new conference at which he will play off the Ruhr against Silesia."

Now Mr. Lloyd George is pursuing the same course, this Franco-American daily goes on to say, but this time France is "not obliged to win a victory by new sacrifices," because—

"The Treaty of Versailles never stipulated that Upper Silesia should be integrally reattached to Germany or to Poland. On the contrary, Appendix 4 to Article 89 states that: 'The result of the vote will be determined by communes according to the majority of votes in each commune.' . . . Now the plebiscite of March 20, in Upper Silesia shows the following result in round figures for the province as a whole: 750,000 votes in favor of Germany; 480,000 in favor of Poland. But when we examine the results by districts and by communes we discover that the plebiscite majority was gained by Poland in the mining and industrial region, that is, in the districts to the east and to the south. If, moreover, we study the results in the mining region and in the adjoining sections extending to the Oder, we find that 423,000 electors pronounced in favor of Poland and 403,000 in favor of Germany. Germany, therefore, obtained a majority only in 186 communes, while Poland obtained a majority in 611."

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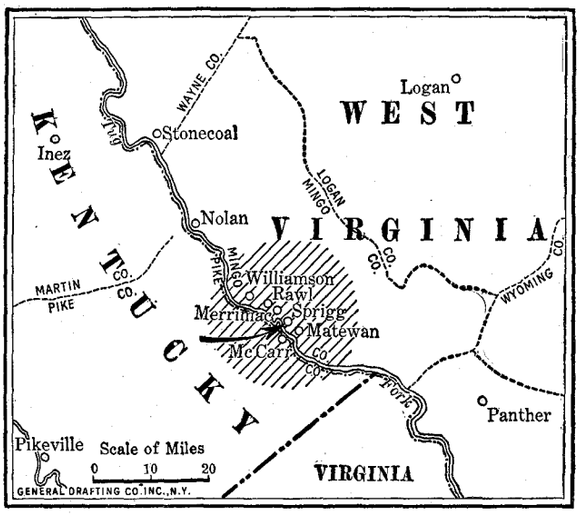
THE BATTLE OF TUG RIVER

"WHEN 'JUDGE GREEN' ARRIVES," the word went round in Mingo County last winter, "the shooting will begin again." That is, as a West Virginia daily explains it, the private warfare which has been attracting attention to the State from time to time during the past year would break out violently as soon as the green leaves came to provide cover for the shooters. So with "Judge Green" this month came the "shooting up" of the mining towns along the Tug River, almost exactly a year after the deadly affray in Matewan, bringing "to law-abiding citizens" of the State "a sense almost of disheartenment" and to editors outside a realization that a combination of mountain-feud traditions and the conflict between labor and capital make a most disastrous combination. It is generally remembered that the troubles in the West Virginia coal-fields required the presence of Federal troops for a while last year and that some ten years ago a Senatorial committee made an investigation of conditions which have changed very little since. "This thing of being shot at promiscuously gets tiresome," observes the Charleston *Mail* in the State where these mine battles have been taking place. The ending of the trouble "is a major duty," declares the Charleston *Gazette;* "it calls for intelligent diagnosis and heroic treatment."



THE WEST VIRGINIA "BATTLE-FIELD."

Portion of the West Virginia coal district, the shaded area showing where the shooting occurred on May 12.

But before noting what the editors have to say in the way of diagnosis, attention should be called to the actual facts of the recent outbreak, which the Wheeling *Intelligencer* describes as a "pitched battle." According to the press dispatches it began shortly after daybreak on May 12, in the shape of a fusillade of shots from the mountains on both sides of the Tug River, directed successively at the little mining towns of Merrimac, Rawl, Sprigg, and Matewan, W. Va., and McCarr, Ky. The shooting kept up during the day and the night. Several people were killed and others wounded. Families fled for shelter to cellars and mine structures. A truce made on the night of the fourteenth brought days of comparative quiet and armed watchful waiting. Governors Morgan, of West Virginia, and Morrow, of Kentucky, appealed for Federal troops, which were withheld, the Federal authorities believing that the State officials should make more strenuous efforts to preserve order with their own forces. Kentucky sent a small body of militia to the seat of action. West Virginia, which has no militia, sent State police from its recently organized forces, and the Mingo County Sheriff has the volunteer assistance of what is practically a "vigilance committee." Press accounts seem to indicate that the fight is between non-union men and mine guards on the one hand, and union men on the other. The latter have for months been on a "lockout strike," have been evicted from their company-owned homes, and are living in tent colonies and largely supported by union funds.

Each side accuses the other of beginning the shooting. Statements sent to the New York *World* by C. F. Keeney, District President of the United Mine-Workers, alleges that the armed conflict "was brought about through a conspiracy of the coal operators and certain public officials" in Mingo County, W. Va., and Pike County, Ky., "to enforce martial law upon the locked-out miners." According to this story the battle began when "the hired gunmen of the operators," "armed with high-powered rifles and machine guns," entrenched themselves and "fired upon the tent colony located at Blackberry City, W. Va., driving the women and children into the rain and compelling them to leave all of their personal household effects behind. The miners were compelled to resort to arms to protect their wives and children." "We want peace," said Mr. Keeney, as a New York *Times* correspondent quotes him, "but we will not be intimidated by the operators and will be here fighting a year from now for the things we have been contending for for the last year if the operators keep on shooting our men and their womenfolk and children. This trouble was started by the operators for the purpose of driving the union officials and the 2,907 strikers who are receiving strike pay out of the district." Another local official asserts it to be "a well-known fact that immense quantities of arms and ammunition, including Browning machine guns, have been secured by the coal operators of Mingo and Pike counties within the last few days."

On the other side a representative of the coal operators has issued a statement declaring that the outbreaks express the resentment of the United Mine-Workers of America "over the failure of the strike inaugurated last July to force the recognition of the union." The statement continues:

"This strike was definitely broken. Since January there has been a surplus of labor and production has suffered only because of lack of market. Months ago, places of the men now on strike were filled by men willing and anxious to work. A majority of those now employed were original members of the union, but have since renounced it.

"It was to drive these workmen from their employment and to revive confidence in the ultimate success of the union among its decimated ranks that the ruthless warfare on an unprecedented scale was commenced.

"In not a single instance has any coal company or its employees been the aggressor.

"All the firing has been precipitated by hidden bands of riflemen that directed their shots at workmen, their homes, the tipples, commissaries, offices, and other inhabited places in the Mingo communities. By these attacks it is hoped to drive the non-union workmen out of the field, so that, if the mines are to be operated at all, it must be by members of the United Mine-Workers and upon terms dictated by them."

In West Virginia it seems to the Wheeling *Register* to be impossible "to determine which side is to blame"—

"It is only known that a most regrettable state of affairs—a condition from which time has developed murder, arson, mild peonage, pitched battles, and all manner of gun-play—exists in lower West Virginia. To a greater or lesser extent both sides have always been wronged. Neither is right because both have violated the law, and only law-abiding people can ever be totally right."

"That one reign of terror after another should be possible is due to the breakdown of civil authority in the county," says the Huntington *Herald-Dispatch*, which adds:

"It is improbable that either the mine-workers or the coal operators will yield. The former are being well fed and comfortably housed. The coal operators are working their mines at a tolerable rate of production in spite of the strike. There can be no peace till the courts begin to punish crime."

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SAND ON THE RAILS

WHEN THE RAILS ARE SLIPPERY, no matter how much the engine labors, the driving-wheels spin uselessly until a little trickle of sand on the rails gives them a grip and the train starts. For months our great national transportation system has been unable to get under way. But now the railroad executives have managed to get a little sand on the rails and the roads seem beginning to move forward toward normal prosperity. Since rates can be put no higher and the volume of freight can not increase until business mends, the one hope of the roads, as the Newark *News* and other papers have noted, has been cheaper operation. On July 1, lower wage schedules will go into effect and the expensive national working agreements will be eliminated. This will mean hundreds of millions of dollars saved annually. The cheerful feature of it from the labor standpoint is that the roads will be able to reemploy 250,000 men now idle. Thus, remarks the New York *Evening Post*, "with the beginning of the fiscal year, the railroads are to have a clean start." No less vitally important, in the view of the New York *Times*, is the fact that March figures show that in spite of bad business the roads are beginning to show a surplus instead of a deficit, a result attributed to greater operating efficiency. Perhaps, spokesmen for labor suggest, if the railroads would take advantage of Mr. Lauck's suggestions for economizing they could attain so much greater efficiency that they could get along without any wage cuts and still save a billion dollars a year. "With honest management," says the Cleveland *Citizen*, a labor weekly, "the railroads could continue paying the present wage scale, reduce transportation charges, and pay a satisfying dividend to stockholders. But the roads are not honestly or wisely managed, hence the workers are asked to take up crushing burdens, the public is compelled to pay destructive rates, and stockholders are being held out of their earnings."

Such assertions are, however, denied flatly by the men who run the railroads. It will be remembered that Mr. W. Jett Lauck, the economist in the employ of the railway labor-unions, told the roads just how they were wasting money and what economies and equipment in operation they ought to practise. The statements were given wide publicity and were quoted in these pages along with some of the newspaper comment they aroused. Since then railroad authorities have come forward in rebuttal. A leading railroad organ, the *Railway Age*, roundly declares that the Lauck report takes rank "among the most wilfully dishonest and misleading productions ever submitted to a government body or to the American public." Mr. Lauck, we are told, went for most of his facts to the files of the *Railway Age* and other publications and to addresses made by transportation officials. In doing so, we read,

"He has ignored everything he found tending to show that most railroads have been as progressive in making improvements in plant and methods as conditions would permit, and regarding the great gains in efficiency and economy thus obtained. He has ignored all that has been said about the extent to which the railways have been prevented from making other needed improvements by their inability, due to inadequate net earnings, to raise sufficient new capital. He has ignored all that has been said about the effects of the inefficiency of labor and the excessive wages.

"On the other hand, he has pounced upon every article, editorial, and statement which has been published pointing out shortcomings of plant and methods of operation."

Mr. Lauck gave out a list of specific "avoidable wastes" representing a total annual loss of $578,500,000 and mentioned other inefficiencies which he said would bring the total waste up to well over a billion. He further charged overcapitalization and extravagant financing. When Mr. Lauck sets down various practises as costing the railroads of the country certain definite sums, he is, according to the *Railway Age*, only making wild guesses "based upon nothing tangible except his desire to show mismanagement." Mr. Lauck is scored for not giving the roads credit for the improvements they have made. In regard to locomotives, for instance, which Mr. Lauck thinks ought to be equipped with modern devices, it is stated that there are about 65,000 locomotives in the United States; in the comparatively brief space of ten years, "35,000 have been equipped with superheaters; 43,000 with brick arches; 37,000 with automatic fire-doors; and 15,000 with power reverse gears. Many other improvements have been made which might be mentioned. Never before in the history of the railroads, of this or of any other country, were steam-locomotives and the service rendered by them improved so much as they have been in the United States within the last ten years." Again, most of the improvements Mr. Lauck mentions "can be made only by the investment of large amounts of new capital," and new capital can be raised only by earning an income that will pay a return on it, and this can be done at present only by reductions in pay-rolls. Even tho all the capital needed were available, says the *Railway Age*, "it would take years to make the improvements in the physical plants which would be required to effect the large economies he claims are possible." Mr. Lauck insists on the maintenance of the existing pay-roll, but the very economies he suggests "would result chiefly from reductions in the amount of labor the railroads would have to employ and from consequent reduction of the pay-roll."

The Secretary of the Bureau of Information of Eastern Railways takes up Mr. Lauck's charges one by one and denies each in turn. In many cases, he says, Mr. Lauck's figures are mere hypothetical assumptions. President Willard, of the Baltimore & Ohio, says it would take $4,000,000,000 to furnish all the railroads of the country with locomotives equipped with all the modern devices mentioned by Mr. Lauck. There simply is not money available to undertake all these improvements at once, Mr. Willard insists. "Economies resulting from good practise should be encouraged and insisted on, but let us not deceive ourselves by thinking that the economies suggested by Mr. Lauck, however appealing they may appear, afford a solution of the very practical problems confronting the railroads at this time."

Through all these statements of railway editors and managers runs the insistence on the enormous and increasing cost of labor in railroad operation. "The bare operating expenses of the railroads consume more than 90 cents out of every dollar earned, and more than 60 cents out of every dollar is paid out in compensation to employees," says an official of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The railroads' labor bill in 1916 was $1,468,576,394 and $3,742,486,936 in 1920. Gross revenues increased less than 54 per cent. from 1917 to 1920, while labor costs were greater by more than 115 per cent. In fact, remarks *The Wall Street Journal*, "the railroad problem is labor; if we solve that, we automatically solve the problem of credit." So railway officials find "encouraging" the Railway Labor Board's announcement that it will permit certain wage decreases. This affects only unskilled labor, but the Board will hear applications for reductions in wages of other classes in time to make its decision effective in all classes on July 1. The final outcome, as the Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Mail* sees it, will be a general cut in wages to be followed by a cut in freight rates. In Mr. Gilbert's opinion:

"The cut in wages will be accepted by the railroad unions. It will lead to a complete clean-up of the wage situation left by the war, except in the coal industry, where the agreement between miners and operators has nearly a year to run. . . . . .

"Political conditions make a cut in railroad rates inevitable. The railroads got their last advance in rates on the plea that wages had been advanced. With wages cut one reason for present high rail charges disappears.

"Moreover, union labor would not accept cuts with good grace if freight charges were not reduced."

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TOPICS IN BRIEF

So this is normalcy?—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

A FREE Poland seems to be a free-for-all.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

IT sounds like the Teut's last toot.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

BARGAINS break buyers' strikes.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

HONESTY is also the best foreign policy.—*Moline (Ill.) Dispatch.*

OIL can lubricate anything but international relations.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

APPARENTLY the only way to reduce navies is to have another war.—*New York World.*

UNCLE SAM finds that the Japanese Diet doesn't agree with him.—*Washington Herald.*

JOHN BARLEYCORN isn't exactly virtuous, but he's certainly chased.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

PERHAPS Professor Einstein could tell us what we made the world safe for.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

THE foot that used to rock the cradle now steps on the accelerator at street-crossings.—*Washington Post.*

LITTLE red schoolhouses are all right, but big red colleges are all wrong.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

UNDER the decision of the Supreme Court it is not a crime to defeat Henry Ford for office.—*Toledo Blade.*

EVEN tho the Germans can't boast of winning the war, they can always brag about what it cost 'em.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

THE man who boasts of having "an open mind" often mistakes a vacancy for an opening.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

IT will help to clear the situation when the job of making the world perfect begins where charity does.—*Detroit Free Press.*

WE know that a dollar goes farther than it used to, because we have to go farther to get a dollar.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

THE world's new republics appear to have all the infantile troubles except growing pains.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

THE first process of Americanization is to teach the immigrant to use a little water for non-beverage purposes.—*Albany Times-Union.*

SOME of the agitators hate the yellow race, and some hate the white race, and some appear to hate the human race.—*Baltimore Evening Sun.*

IF Japan studies the immigrants who are coming over now, it's no wonder she can't understand why her people are kept out.—*Boston Post.*

THE Germans don't exactly claim to have won the fight, but they're trying to show that they came out of it without a mark.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

IT is prophesied that the next war will be in the air. It might be remembered in this connection that the present peace also is.—*Manila Bulletin.*

THERE has been no element of mystery in the game, "Button, button, who's got the button," since laundries were established.—*Utica Morning Telegram.*

THE nations would disarm Germany and free her people of the burden of taxation, and haven't sense to do the same for themselves.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

BIBLES in 538 languages and to the number of 8,655,791 were distributed throughout the world last year, but the effect is not so great as one might have hoped.—*Omaha Bee.*

WE read when young that the entire island of Manhattan was bought from the Indians for some whisky. A fellow with a barrel could almost buy the island back again.—*Charleston Gazette.*

LATE statistics show that we lead the world in divorces, and if that isn't setting an example in disarmament we don't know what it is.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

THE Supreme Court has cleared Senator Newberry, but we can still think what we please about a man who will spend half a million to get a $7,500 job.—*Washington (D. C.) Trades Unionist.*

THE English coal-diggers who refused to pump water out of the mines while on strike are called anarchists. But the bankers who industriously pump water into railroad stocks are called captains of industry.—*Minneapolis Non-Partizan Leader.*

MAYBE we fed Poland too much.—*Toledo Blade.*

THE Mailed Fist has become the tight fist.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

WHAT Charles needs is a portable throne.—*Worcester Gazette.*

NEW YORK has been dried and found wanting.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

HEINIE is finding there's no way to settle but up.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

WE may have passed the peak, but we are not yet below the cloud line.—*Boston Herald.*

GERMANY gives in, but the world will suspend opinion until she gives up.—*Newark News.*

FRANCE is eager to bury the hatchet if she can find a vulnerable spot.—*Baltimore Evening Sun.*

WE ask no reparations; all we seem to want out of Germany is Bergdoll.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

THE war caused an uplift all right, but it was of taxes rather than morals.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

GERMANY seems to have abandoned hope of retaining her coin of vantage.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

THE Allies seem to be starting on the fruits of victory with the apple of discord.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

IT isn't entanglement at all, of course, but we are unfortunately somewhat balled up, nevertheless.—*Dallas News.*

OUR greatest national problem is whether we shall build warships or friendships.—*Minneapolis Non-Partizan Leader.*

BEING now on the outside looking in, the President doesn't seem to be so sweet on the Senate.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

LESS than a third of the world's population is white. And only about 10 per cent. of these act that way.—*Canton Repository.*

AN empire built on "blood and iron" may be all right in the beginning, but it has a tendency to rust.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

AN educational system isn't worth a great deal if it teaches boys to get a living and doesn't teach them how to live.—*Passaic News.*

"PUSSYFOOT" JOHNSON is after the laurels of Methuselah. He says he expects to live until England goes dry.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

PRESIDENT HARDING finds it is unnecessary to seek foreign entanglements; they breeze right up and eat out of his hand.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

WE foresee that it will take more than prohibition to keep the Government from spending our money like a drunken sailor.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

APPARENTLY the plan is to keep out cheap foreign goods lest wages become low, and let in foreigners to work for low wages.—*Akron Beacon Journal.*

ONE reason why Uncle Sam declined to settle the indemnity dispute is because he knows a thing or two about the lot of the umpire.—*Buffalo Evening News.*

"PUSSYFOOT" JOHNSON says he is not going to die until England goes dry. The British will hope that "Pussyfoot" lives a long time.—*Charleston Gazette.*

WILLIAM J. BRYAN has traveled 600,000 miles in twenty-five years. He could never have done it without running much of the time.—*Toledo Blade.*

THERE's always danger in disarmament. Look at the way some of Colonel Harvey's critics have been acting since he discontinued *Harvey's Weekly*.—*Marion Star.*

A LOCAL speaker declares that the war in Ireland is not religious. After reading and hearing about atrocities and reprisals we hasten to agree.—*Manila Bulletin.*

HENRY FORD now predicts synthetic eggs. We've been suspecting Lizzie. Where there's so much clucking and cackling, there should be an egg.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

PEOPLE who want lower freight- and passenger-rates and higher wages at the same time probably have not heard that the age of miracles is past.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

THE London *Chronicle* alleges that President Harding's English would cause a shudder in academic circles; but his American suits us pretty good.—*Cincinnati Times-Star.*

WHY NOT?

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

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FOREIGN - COMMENT

OUR FOREIGN-LANGUAGE PRESS ON IMMIGRATION

WHILE EVERY ONE ELSE has had his say on our big vital problem of immigration, little has been heard from the 13,000,000 foreign-born who are already here, and who know the subject at first hand from hard personal experience. Moreover, it is the brothers and sisters and uncles and aunts and cousins of these 13,000,000 who are now on the other shore of the Atlantic dreaming of America, and waiting to come, so that our alien-born can speak of the problem with peculiar sympathy and understanding. No migration of peoples in history has ever paralleled this movement of millions across the Atlantic, and it is a rare opportunity to be able to turn to the newspaper organs of the various nationalities now here and ask them what they think about the idea of restricting the inflow of their friends and relatives for the good of those already on the ground. True, an approximate estimate of their feelings may be gathered at random here and there, but in order that our readers may have a full revelation of the mass mind of this great element in America's 110,000,000 we have solicited the opinions of the foreign-language newspapers throughout the country, and through their courtesy are enabled to present here editorial views published in the following languages: Armenian, Belgian, Danish, Dutch, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Italian, Jewish, Lithuanian, Norwegian, Polish, Roumanian, Russian, Slovak-Slovenian, Spanish, Swedish, and Ukrainian.

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A LESSON IN AMERICANIZATION.
"When a feller needs a friend."
—Briggs in the New York *Tribune*.

In the main the editors of these publications advocate the admission of immigrants under the regulations that have been in force; but some of them fear an onrush of refugees from chaotic conditions in Europe, and this, they say, we should head off for the simple reason that employment conditions here are so bad. Against this view it is argued that what the country most needs is a directive agency of the Government to steer new arrivals away from cities and centers where the foreign-born are congested to sections where there is room for their toil and prosperity. On this point we learn from Washington dispatches that the Treasury, Agricultural, Interior, Commerce, and Labor departments are working on a plan to divert immigrants to the vast areas of potential agricultural land, and that this project is fathered by Mr. W. W. Husband, the Commissioner-General of Immigration, who "seeks primarily a means of preventing the United States from becoming a nation of city-dwellers." New light is shed on our foreign population in the census statistics for the past ten years, which show the smallest increase "both in number and percentage ever recorded for any decade." From 1900 to 1910 the increase was 3,174,610, or 20.7 per cent. For the period 1910 to 1920 the increase is 358,442, or 2.6 per cent.; and the total number of foreign-born inhabitants is 13,703,987. The losses, aggregating almost 2,000,000, are believed to be due largely to the war, which caused an exodus of belligerent nationals, and to the war-stoppage of immigration, and we read:

"Germany led as the country of birth of the foreign-born in the United States ten years ago, with a total of more than 2,500,000, and still leads, altho the number was reduced to 1,683,298, a decrease of 818,035. The number of natives of Germany has continued to show a loss each decade since 1890, but the last decade's decrease was the largest ever shown.

"Russia has taken third place from Ireland, but shows a decrease of 203,783, compared with an increase of about 1,000,000 in the decade 1900–1910. Natives of Russia in the United States number 1,398,999.

"Poland has gone into fourth place, which was occupied by Italy, with an increase of 195,797 in the ten years, bringing her total to 1,139,578. The present total for Italy is 1,607,458.

"Ireland, which has shown decreases in each decade since 1890, had a larger decrease during the last decade than in any previous one, the loss having been 316, 571, compared with a decrease of 263,-208 for 1900–1910. The total number of Irish-born in the United States in 1920 was 1,035,680, ranking that country fifth."

We learn further from these dispatches that Canada shows a decrease of 87,501 in the ten years compared with an increase of 27,000 the previous decade. Total Canadians number 1,117,136. French-Canadians number 307,-681 and show a loss of 77,402 in the ten years, while other Canadians number 809,455 and show a loss of 10,099. Persons born in England number 812,414, which is a decrease of 65,305 in the ten years, compared with an increase of 37,000 the previous ten years. Scotland, with a total of 254,482, showed a decrease of 6,594, compared with an increase of 27,000 in 1910.

Among the Scandinavian countries Sweden shows a decrease of 40,448, compared with a previous increase of 83,000, making her present total 624,759. Norway shows a decrease of 40,278, compared with an increase of 67,000, making her present total 363,599. Denmark shows an increase, but only of 7,402 as compared with an increase of 28,000 in 1910, making her present total 185,051. We read further:

"Austria, with the second largest numerical loss of any country during the ten years, dropt into ninth place from the sixth position. The decrease in the number of her natives in the United States was 600,014, compared with an increase of 683,000 during the previous decade. Austria's total natives in the United States numbered 574,959.

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"The number of Mexican-born increased more than 100 per cent. during the ten years, the number having been 254,761, bringing her total to 476,676. There was an increase of 118,000 in the previous decade.

"Hungary, with a total of 397,081, showed a decrease of 98,528, compared with an increase of 349,000 from 1900 to 1910.

"Greece showed a large percentage of increase, but it was not so large numerically as in 1910. Her increase was 74,419, bringing her total to 175,701.

"France's increase was larger than during the previous ten years. It was 35,374, compared with 13,000 in 1910, bringing her total to 152,051.

"Finland increased 19,991 to 149,671. Netherlands increased

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BASEBALL—THE GREAT AMERICANIZER.

—*La Domenica Illustrata* (New York).

11,199 to 131,262. Switzerland decreased 6,201 to 124,848. Roumania increased 37,078 to 103,007. Asia increased 80,898 to 191,484.

"Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Newfoundland, and Australia showed increases, while Wales and Bulgaria showed decreases."

The immigration losses shown in the above official records are a strong proof of our needs of open immigration, according to some foreign-language editors, who contend that as "we used foreign-born citizens to mobilize the American Army, we now need them to mobilize American industries." Never is the slightest toleration shown toward the admission of lawless or Bolshevik-minded newcomers, while it is not infrequently pointed out that not all those hungry for revolution in this country were "brought up in a foreign language, but that many of them claim the speech of Shakespeare as their mother tongue." One suggestion of interest is that in helping our immigrants to find their way here the Government should put them on probation in sections where they are needed, and as soon as they are qualified for naturalization they should be allowed to settle where they prefer. Moreover, the objection of organized labor to further immigration is met with the assertion that organized labor is ill-informed, for it fails to realize how badly the country needs farm labor and proprietor farmers, for which occupations Europeans are by nature bred. An official labor view appears in *The United Mine Workers Journal*, published at Indianapolis in English, Italian, and Slovak, which declares:

"Organized labor is in favor of prohibiting further immigration of laborers from Europe or other countries until the present oversupply of such labor in this country is liquidated. There is no need for more foreign labor in the United States. As long as these unskilled people continue to come in, just so long will the level of the common laborer in this country be kept down. The common, every-day laborer in this country can not hope to make any progress in the development of a better standard of living while the floodgates of Europe are left open so that a steady stream of cheap labor can come to us to compete with our own citizens. What should be done is to promote a movement for the elevation of our own laboring people to a higher level and to a better standard of living, rather than to encourage a competition from Europe that will prevent their making any progress. This would not suit the big employers, who desire cheap labor above all else, but it would help make this a better country and our citizenship a more contented one."

Some foreign-language editors feel that there has risen in the hearts of born Americans a certain enmity against adoptive citizens which they find hard to understand, in view of the war record of citizens of foreign descent or of naturalized Americans. Again, too much is expected of the foreign-born American or the alien, it is charged, and our Americanization processes are unscientific. If we are to succeed in Americanizing our denizens from Europe, says the Youngstown (Ohio) *Amerikai Magyar Hirlap*, "we must rub shoulders with them," and this Hungarian weekly explains:

"We must approach their problems in a sympathetic manner; we must get their view-point and work from it as well as our own. We should exercise more discretion in distribution of the immigrants. We must have more effective means of aiding the foreigner in a practical manner when he arrives in this country through governmental agencies. We must find out, if possible, his vocation or his special fitness for a particular work of industry and help him secure employment where he is best equipped. We must protect him from the unscrupulous and dishonest, who would rob and betray him. He must be taught that as soon as he becomes an American citizen he has a right to function in his government the same as the native-born American."

Rather bitterly, a Norwegian-Danish organ, the Tacoma *Tidende*, remarks that "instead of damning the foreigner, get acquainted with him, and you may learn something yourself as well as be better able to teach him." This weekly aspires toward a better understanding between the foreigners and Americans, and hopes for "a real honest-to-God country and nation that always will carry the torch of Honor, Liberty, and Humanity high above and far ahead of all." But meanwhile it confesses that—

"We really have such a thing now as a national goat, and that goat is the alien or the foreigner. . . . The foreigner is an important person nowadays. Besides being capable of doing any kind of work, skilled or unskilled, he can be used as the goat for everything.

"Every ailment of society to-day can be blamed on the foreigner. Of course, there are people that come here to America who are Americans before they land, because their forefathers fought against America. That is a privilege, and such a person is not a foreigner unless he should happen to make himself famous in some way or another; then we find that he is not really an American, but from some other country, and maybe from an English-speaking country."

In general, however, we do not find so acrid a tone, but rather a consensus of opinion that the immigrant gives due value for value received, and the history of the United States shows his contributions in brawn as well as brains. These spokesmen of our foreign-born population apparently do not want to be coddled nor clubbed, and some rather humorously remind us that "America is a nation of immigrants," and venture to suppose that when Columbus and his men set foot on San Salvador, doubtless one of the first ideas of the Indians was to put up bars against immigration. We find frequent tribute, also, to the admirable design of the founders of the country who

(*Continued on page* 48.)

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INDIA'S NEW VICEROY IN ACTION

A HEART TO HEART TALK with Britain's most powerful foe in India is the first performance of the Earl of Reading, in which he appears to the outside world in action, according to Simla dispatches, and this "long interview" with Mr. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, leader of the Indian Nationalists, signifies to some that the new viceroy means to drive straight at the trouble-center of Indian politics. Mr. Gandhi, whose name is abhorrent to many, because he has led the movement to boycott Britain and all things British, is not an extremist in the sense of the term as generally applied and understood in politics, we learn from a prominent member of the Moderate Reform Party in India. This is Mr. M. N. Samarth, an adverse though not unkindly critic of his fellow countryman, who writes in the *Asiatic Review* (London) of Mr. Gandhi as follows:

"He is an idealist, pure and simple—an idealist with an unshakable faith in adamantine 'soul-force' as the only force opposed to physical force which can make the most powerful Government, however stern and unbending, to yield to the dictates of justice, as he conceives it. His strength lies in his transparent sincerity and honesty of purpose, and his unflinching determination to practise what he preaches at all risks and at all hazards. His weakness lies in the fallacy of his supposition that the vast mass of the people can be trusted to imbibe his doctrines of peaceful aloofness from Government without transgressing the limits of law and order. Further, it lies in the inherent impracticableness of his concrete proposals, notably the boycotting of the courts by lawyers and of foreign goods by the public generally, and the withdrawing of boys and girls from schools and colleges. His proposal, which he puts in the forefront of his program, that the reformed Legislative Councils should be boycotted, may succeed for a while, and to some extent in certain quarters. But the vast bulk of the thinking public in India is not going to be guided in this matter by Mr. Gandhi's suicidal policy of not availing themselves of the opportunities which the Reform Act throws open to Indian talent and Indian capacity to further the growth of parliamentary institutions in India; to have control of the administrative machine from within, and to utilize it to the best advantage for the welfare and uplift of their own countrymen, so as to justify and secure complete responsible government as rapidly as possible. Mr. Gandhi's program and activity, therefore, need not cause undue anxiety and apprehension on the part of the authorities in India and betray them into any indiscreet action of a repressive character. The fact that his program has been indorsed by a majority vote of those who were present at the time of voting at the special congress—for more than half of the registered delegates absented themselves when the vote was taken—does not necessarily mean that the people at large or even the bulk of those who voted in his favor are going to carry out his program."

Meanwhile, Lord Reading is receiving hints from various sections of the Indian press, according to their various political tone, and the *Madras Hindu*, a moderate organ, tells him that if he "means business" "he can find no better or more willing helpers than the workers in the Indian Nationalist movement," and it assures him further that there will be no danger of compromise of his high political idealism or of allowing "some dry bureaucrats" to interpret for him his noble dictum of "justice according to equity." Also there can be no better way of preparing the country for the "enthronement of justice" than by instilling in the people at large an earnest desire for it and "a solid determination to achieve it at all costs by entirely nonviolent means." This Madras newspaper is imprest by the fact that imperial Britain sent her former Chief Justice to administer justly in India and it asks what justice and equity can mean "short of complete Swarajt (Home Rule), based on the principle of self-determination." So it would seem at least to "a proud and ancient nation deeply conscious of the insults and injustice perpetrated on her by an alien bureaucracy," and we read on:

"And judged by the beginnings all round of an era of repression and blind hostility against the demand for the adequate vindication of national honor and liberty, no one can claim that the ground is being properly prepared, on the official side, for the inauguration of Lord Reading's task. Far from making a sincere attempt at repentance for their past wrongs and effecting a reform in the spirit of their actions and outlook—that they are only the paid servants of the public, with no divine sanction behind them but the sufferance of the popular will—the bureaucracy under the convenient pretense of preserving law and order are obviously making their last efforts at self-perpetuation, and this time, thanks to the Montagu Reforms, with the willing, tho misguided, help of their brown brethren."

AN INDIAN ANTI-BUREAUCRAT VIEW.

"How can the Extremists and the Moderates ever get together while the Bureaucrat stands as a stumbling-block to each?"

—*The Looker-On* (Calcutta).

To a British publication, *The Calcutta Statesman*, it appears that Lord Reading has to contend with the "isolation and intellectual starvation of Delhi," and at a time when the Indian Government has been "deprived of so much of its old sphere of influence," it is made incumbent upon him to reestablish this influence, and more than all the influence which the head of the Indian Government enjoyed before the "process of devolution" had begun.

In the field of constitutional changes there is little to be done, according to this Calcutta weekly, because of reforms already enacted, while in the field of direct administrative action he will be "restrained for a time by his own inadequate knowledge, often by the limitations of the departmental and personal medium through which he must necessarily work" and always by his remoteness from so much that passes in "a country as large as Europe without Russia." The probability is, therefore, that—

"Lord Reading will recognize that his chief work will be to appeal to that vast but inert moderate class which is, for the time, content to submit to the dictation of a minority. A transformation could be produced in India if this shrewd and sober element were inspired to cooperate with the influence that has achieved so much for India's advancement."

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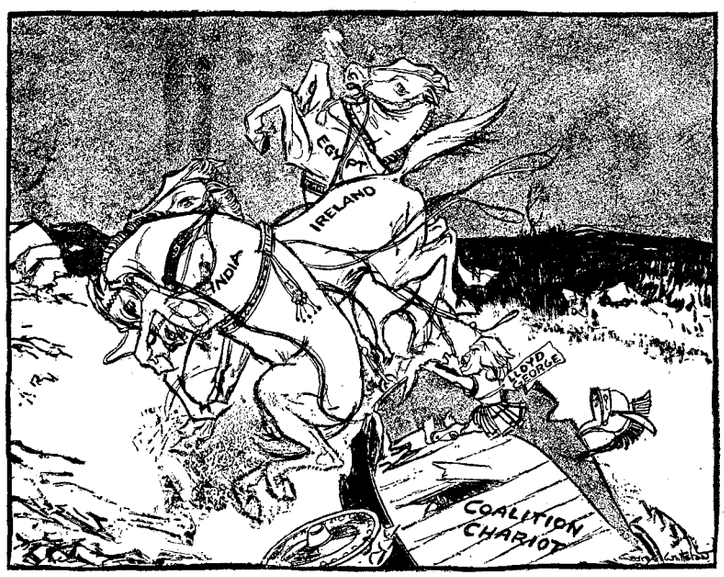
EGYPTIAN SUSPICION OF BRITAIN

ALTHO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT accepts the view that Egypt should cease to be a Protectorate, and proposes to offer self-government upon terms which will "safeguard essential British interests," we learn from the British press that Egyptian mistrust of Britain keeps the whole Egyptian problem in a state of dubiety. Certain London journals urge Zaghloul Pasha, the Egyptian Nationalist leader, to "throw his weight upon the side of moderate opinion, which welcomes the proposed negotiations, and to use his influence to make reform real," for otherwise he will "stir up the old fanaticism and produce conditions which might throw Egyptian development back for years." As an indication of the popularity of Zaghloul Pasha with his people, Cairo dispatches report his home-coming from Europe as marked by demonstrations "transcending anything of that sort hitherto seen in Egypt." The day of his arrival automatically became a general holiday, according to the Cairo correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*, who writes:



"LLOYD GEORGE'S WILD HORSES."
—*The Passing Show* (London).

"The cheering processions which have been parading the streets for days past resumed their demonstrations early this morning. The enthusiasm of the dense crowds to-day at the sight of Zaghloul knew no bounds. It has been a day of delirious rejoicings. Villagers flocked in, and women in vast numbers left the seclusion of the harems to participate in one of the most extraordinary receptions ever accorded to a citizen. The town, gaily decorated throughout, resembled at times a vast carnival, with beflagged and palm-bedecked trams and beflowered vehicles of all descriptions passing and repassing. At other times it resembled a circus, with girls dancing to strains provided by native musicians, on camels and donkeys.

"Zaghloul Pasha's journey to Cairo was a triumphal progress. Never before have such great crowds been seen in Egypt. Not only every railway station, but even every siding, was thronged. When the train slowed down to pass the sidings and stations Bedouin horsemen from the villages galloped alongside indulging in 'powder play.' Numerous enthusiasts climbed on to the roof of the train at Alexandria and traveled thus with it to Cairo. The crowds there totaled 400,000. The behavior of the people was magnificent, with the exception of a few assaults by roughs on supposed Armenians."

The plans for the self-government of Egypt on terms which will safeguard essential British interests, we learn from the English press, are contained in the report of the Special Mission to Egypt under Lord Milner, and among these essential interests are the maintenance of the imperial communications through Egypt, to be available for necessary purposes in peace or war. To insure this, it is pointed out, there must be a special British representative and a British force in Egyptian territory. Also, the foreign policy of Egypt must not be prejudicial to that of the British Empire, we read, and it will be in Egypt's own interest that the capitulations which protect foreign rights should be removed by negotiation. The proposals are "generous without being dangerous," according to the London *Daily Chronicle*, and "do not meet the full demands of irreconcilable Nationalists, just as they go too far in the opinion of many Englishmen.

In the Egyptian press, emphasis is laid on an invitation given by the British High Commissioner, Lord Allenby, to Sultan Fuad of Egypt, asking him to appoint official representatives for discussing the proposed new status of Egypt with the Ministry in London. Lord Allenby, we read, made explicit what is implied in the Lord Milner proposals—namely, the plan to abolish the British Protectorate over Egypt. According to the Cairo *Al-Afkar*, a Nationalist journal, there was a split in the Egyptian Committee in London, headed by Zaghloul Pasha, over the reception to be accorded this proposal. The president of the Committee and some members desired to open negotiations with the British Government at once, this Cairo daily relates, but a minority objected to this course, counseled caution, and suggested that the Egyptian Government enter the negotiation through official representatives. Meanwhile, the Nationalist Committee, representing the whole people, would stand aside "either to accept or criticize the final outcome, but in no case to commit the whole future of Egypt to the political bargaining of a few hours." *Al-Afkar* commends the action of the dissenting members of the Committee, who quit London and reached Cairo long before Zaghloul Pasha was accorded his triumphal reception.

Neither the Milner proposals nor the Allenby proclamation deluded the Egyptian Nationalists for a minute, for they insist on complete independence, we read in their press, and the Cairo *Al-Mahrousa* declares that the Allenby proclamation simply means the "abolition of the Protectorate of 1914, which England found necessary to establish in order to carry on the war successfully." Again we meet Nationalist skepticism in the Cairo *Al-Akbar*, whose editor, Ameen Rafi'i, compares England's present promises with those made after the occupation of Egypt, which followed the Arab revolution in 1882. In the sixth article of the Milner proposals this editor discerns "a snare which would rob Egypt of its independence, and which would make the new status of Egypt different from the old only in name." The sixth article refers to the special privileges of the British Commissioner in Egypt, who is to precede all commissioners of the other capitulating powers in that country, and the editor of *Al-Akbar* says:

"Lord Milner puts great importance on the 'preferred position' of the British Commission, and classes it among the fundamental principles of the agreement. For after Lord Milner has enumerated the interests of Britain to be guarded in Egypt, he points to the method by which England would guard these interests. The foremost feature of the three distinct processes of England's method of protection is the 'preferred position' of the British High Commissioner."

Al-Afkar finds added cause for complaint in the military provisions of Milner's proposal, which are "a mockery of the promised independence of Egypt," and make that country "a perpetual battle-field whenever necessity puts England in the place of the attacker or the defender."

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AMERICA'S "BEST FRIEND" IN CHINA

THE AMERICAN BUSINESS MAN overlooks his "best friend and his greatest asset" in China when he enters the game of dollars and cents there, where he has to compete with the English and French who are much more experienced in the commercial strategy and tactics of the locality. This is the charge of a contributor to *Millard's Review* (Shanghai), who, under the pseudonym of "John J. Hardtack," sends a letter of straight talk to American business men to help them realize that their "logical partners" in China are the Chinese who have been educated in the United States, who know baseball, have cheered the American business man's sons on football fields from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and who are acquainted with American "weaknesses and virtues," who have seen the American business man "stand for a square deal and honest treatment in business, and have at the same time observed that, law-abiding as you are, you do occasionally go out of your way to chase the forbidden cocktail in lawless defiance of Amendment No. 18." Instead of tying up with the Chinese student, however, the American business man, or his agent, who opens an office in China, gets the "good old-fashioned comprador," and "Mr. Hardtack" proceeds:

"Now if the comprador were the sort of fellow who served you faithfully and let you walk off with the large share of the profits, I could savvy. But he doesn't. He makes a good thing out of you. He has much to say about your business as a partner, and sometimes more. He makes as much as he would if you offered to split with him.

"Well, my idea is that you ought to get hold of the returned student and give him such a place that he will feel himself part of the firm. You ought to meet him half-way, as I said before. I don't mean anything social. I mean that you ought to meet him half-way on a business proposition that will make his interest your interest.

"This ought not to shock you. You might just as well pay a man in the main office who delivers the goods as a man in a side office who does the same. You don't get your comprador for nothing. Your comprador probably has no more reason for knowing you and liking you than he has for liking your competitor who is English or French. But the returned student does know you and like you. Take him in and see what he can do."

"Mr. Hardtack" also counsels the American business man not to "tell the Chinese student too much," and also to "listen a little," for "even the returned student is not accustomed to your forty-horse-power line of optimistic talk that listens like a high-school course in salesmanship." If the Chinese student is encouraged to talk, the American business man will "learn a lot he needs to know," and this informant adds:

"Yes, I know all about the importance of the comprador. But I also know all about the returned student, the man who has studied in your own country and chummed with your own son—but I said that before.

"Don't pass up your best friend and your greatest asset in China and go on playing the old game with your competitors, who know it better than you do. Get in where they can't and you will find that it pays. This may be a new idea to you. Well, so was the steamboat once, and there are men alive to-day who remember the kind of electric lights Edison first made.

"Of course, the best way of utilizing the returned student has not yet been worked out. You will have to find a new place for the Chinese in your offices and in your plans. But what of it? You will have to change your whole perspective and at times look at China as your new Chinese partner does. You will have to do several things. But cheer up! You will be doing the most sensible thing you can do in this country when you get busy and try some of these new hunches.

"The returned student, who is a promising business man, is the man you want and he is the man you ought to go after hard.

"If I thought it would make any more of an impression, I would say this over several more times. When I was a boy it used to be said that a word to the wise is sufficient. Nowadays it seems that the wise are all standing around talking snappy stuff to each other, and it takes a long and earnest talk to get them to listen to anything that isn't in the books."

GERMANY'S NEW FOREIGN MARKETS

A TREMENDOUS HULLABALOO has been raised by the *Frankfurter Zeitung* and many other German papers over the "throttling measures" employed to stifle German exports to Allied lands, but these same papers have been keeping very quiet about Germany's self-indemnification for these losses in her pursuit of new export markets in countries not affiliated with the Entente. How European neutrals feel on this subject was shown in our issue of last week, and now in proof of the validity of neutral fears of Germany's commercial invasion we have the official report of the German Statistical Office on German exports during the first nine months of the year 1920. As the London *Morning Post* notes, 20.9 per cent. of Germany's exports, valued at 9,860,000,000 paper marks, went to Holland; 9 per cent., valued at 4,250,000,000 paper marks, to Switzerland. On the other hand, 5.7 per cent., valued at 2,710,000,000 paper marks, went to Great Britain; 3.1 per cent., valued at 1,440,000,000 paper marks, to France; 3.1 per cent., valued at 1,480,000,000 paper marks, to Belgium; and 2.9 per cent., valued at 1,380,000,000 paper marks, to Italy. In the following table, taken from the official German report, we have a comparison of the value of exports to various countries during the first eight months of 1920, with the value of the exports of the first eight months in the year 1913. The value is given in millions, so that six ciphers should be added to each figure, and the figures in brackets represent the percentage of the total export to each country for the period in question:

	1920 *Paper marks*	1913 *Gold marks*
Holland	8,645.0 (21.2)	462.4 (6.9)
Switzerland	3,728.1 (9.2)	357.4 (5.3)
Sweden	2,889.2 (7.1)	153.2 (2.3)
Norway	1,222.6 (3.0)	107.8 (1.6)
Denmark	2,505.5 (6.1)	189.3 (2.8)
Finland	700.0 (1.7)	65.0 (1.0)
Spain	1,023.8 (2.5)	95.4 (1.4)
Austria-Hungary (former territory)	3,153.8 (7.8)	736.6 (10.9)
Balkans and Turkey	452.0 (1.1)	208.5 (3.1)
Russia and Poland (old territory)	1,009.6 (2.5)	586.8 (8.7)
Great Britain	2,600.9 (6.4)	958.8 (14.3)
France	1,230.4 (3.0)	526.6 (7.8)
Belgium	1,267.2 (3.1)	367.3 (5.4)
Italy	1,192.5 (3.0)	262.3 (3.9)
Other European countries	2,084.2 (5.1)	40.6 (0.6)
United States	2,946.2 (7.2)	475.4 (7.1)
Other non-European countries	4,073.2 (10.0)	1,137.9 (16.9)

The German official compiler indicates as the most important feature in the above table the evidence that England—which in 1913 was the most important market for German wares, having 14 per cent. of the total export trade—now occupies the sixth place, with 6 per cent. of the export trade. Moreover, and because of the "throttling measures" mentioned above, German exports to Entente countries, which amounted to 31.4 per cent. of the total export trade in 1913, have fallen to 15.5 per cent.

Germany's trade offensive has already been severely felt by British manufacturers, especially in Italy and Spain, according to London dispatches, in which we read of a Trade Fair at Milan where the German exhibits greatly outnumbered those of the Allies, and where Italians are said to have purchased a vast amount of German goods for reexport to Great Britain and other countries as of Italian manufacture. To cap the climax, press reports from Riga state that the Russo-German trade agreement has been signed, and Germany's commercial activities are said to be largely responsible for the official indorsement which British manufacturers have given to the Anglo-Russian trade agreement. So keen are British traders to do business with Russia, writes an American press correspondent at London, that before Mr. Leonid Krassin, the Soviet Minister of Trade and Commerce, left for a visit to Moscow, they had a long conference with him on a proposed Anglo-Russian Trade Incorporation with mixed directorate and capital.

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SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

RACE SUICIDE DECLARED IMPOSSIBLE

DR. ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL, the honored inventor of the telephone, maintains the impossibility of race suicide. In an article contributed to *The Journal of Heredity* (Washington) he calls attention to the fact that childlessness can not be transmitted to one's descendants, for the reason that the childless have no descendants. The practical result of this fact is that any tendency to race suicide dies out in a generation. Fertility stands a better chance of transmission than infertility, even when not absolute. The case, Dr. Bell notes, is an instance of what he calls "negative selection," which he says has always exerted a powerful influence upon population. He writes:

"No inheritable peculiarity associated with lack of offspring can be made to grow and flourish in a community. In spite of all efforts it will languish and promote the growth of its very opposite. History is full of illustrations.

"After the fall of the Roman Empire there was a great religious revival among the nations. The Middle Ages saw Europe filled with monasteries and nunneries, where enormous numbers of people took vows of celibacy and renounced all home and family ties.

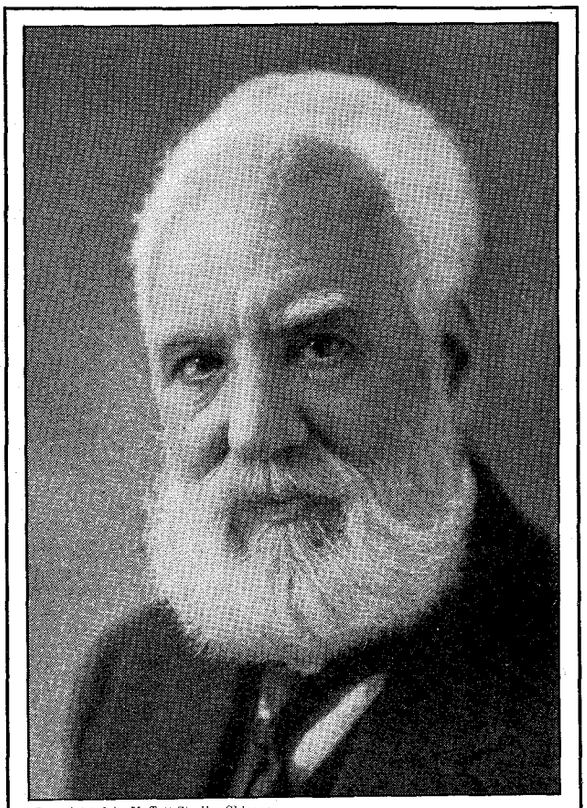
"Instead of helping the Church this produced the very opposite effect, and actually paved the way for the Reformation! Large masses of the people who were most attached to the Church led celibate lives, and left no descendants, whereas the independently minded who were not so devoted to the Church were not limited in their reproduction.

"It is now felt that the interests of the race demand that the best should marry and have large families, and that any restrictions upon reproduction should apply to the worst rather than the best.

"It is, of course, useless to expect that the worst would take vows of celibacy or keep them; and the realization of this has led to all sorts of impracticable schemes to prevent or restrict their reproduction by compulsory means.

"The great trouble about all these schemes, apart from their impracticability, is that they aim simply to prevent degeneration. They aim to prevent the race from moving backward, but do not help it to move forward. The only hope of producing higher and better types of men and women lies in the multiplication of the better elements of the population.

"There is one very promising feature about the present situation, and that is that the best are readily attracted by high ideals. Give them a new ideal, and many will follow it, especially if they believe that duty points in the same direction. Depose 'celibacy' from the high and commanding position she has occupied for so many hundred years, and put 'marriage' there instead as the ideal to be held up before the best and noblest of the race. Marriage, with marriage vows as sacred as the former vows of celibacy. Nature demands this in the interests of the race. For the extreme helplessness of the human infant necessitates parental care for very prolonged periods of time—in fact, at least from infancy to the beginning of adult life—and this involves the permanency of the marital tie on the part of the parents, especially where a number of children are produced."



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"RACE SUICIDE WILL ITSELF COMMIT SUICIDE,"

"And leave a more fertile race than before," says Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, because "the desire to avoid maternity will die out to a great extent on account of the lack of offspring to inherit it."

At the present time, Dr. Bell goes on to say, considerable alarm has been exprest at the apparently growing disinclination of American women to bear children, and a cry has been raised against what people call "Race Suicide." Whatever the cause, it is undoubtedly the fact that in America the children of the foreign-born are increasing at a greater rate than those of the native-born, and the position is sufficiently grave for serious consideration. He continues:

"The desire to avoid maternity is a characteristic associated with lack of offspring, and can not therefore go on increasing indefinitely in a community. Its natural tendency is to die out through lack of offspring to inherit it, leaving the more fertile part of the community alone to propagate the race.

"Reflection therefore leads to the somewhat startling conclusion that even wholesale abstention from children, so far from lessening the fertility of the community as a whole, will eventually increase it instead. Actual race suicide will not result from such a cause alone, so long as the race is left to itself to work out its own destiny.

"Just consider the case of a race of people in which the women show a disinclination for motherhood, surrounded by prolific immigrant races ready to take its place; then, of course, there would be serious danger of the native race being displaced by the immigrants. The immigrants might absorb the native race instead of the native race absorbing the immigrants; but such a result would be due to the presence of the competing races and not due directly to the operation of natural causes within the race itself.

"In order to appreciate this, imagine our native race to be placed upon an island protected by suitable immigration laws from competition with other races. Then it becomes obvious that the sentiment in favor of avoiding the production of offspring must necessarily diminish in process of time, on account of the lack of offspring to inherit it, and that the opposite sentiment of a desire to have children will grow, and ultimately become predominant, because each succeeding generation will be composed exclusively of the descendants of the people who had children. If the desire for offspring is an inheritable characteristic, and it certainly is, then, of course, the next generation will inherit it from their parents to a certain extent; whereas, there will be no descendants at all to inherit the characteristics of those who abstained from offspring.

"We have placed the people upon an island, and protected them from interference from other races, so as to leave them to themselves to carry on their lives in their own way, as they desire.

"Some of these people love little children, and desire to have

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children of their own. Others look upon children as nuisances, perhaps necessary evils for the continuance of the race—but why should they be bothered with them when they don't want them? Let others have them if they want them, but leave them alone. Well—let them have their desires.

"Let those who desire children have them, and those who don't, have none, and see how it will all work out.

"Now, does it not become at once evident that so long as any of the people desire offspring and have them, complete race suicide is impossible? Some offspring will be produced and a second generation will appear.

"Suppose, for example, the boom against maternity reaches such proportions that 99 per cent. of the population decide to have no children—and surely this is an extreme case—will the race die out? No—not immediately, at all events. There will be another generation composed exclusively of the descendants of the 1 per cent. who desire to have children. The whole of the next generation will be composed of their children; and there will be no descendants at all of the other 99 per cent.

"Let us revisit the island after the original population has passed away. We find the population now only a fraction of what it was before; and the question naturally arises: Will the population continue to diminish at each successive generation until actual race suicide results?

"It is not to be supposed that the sentiment against maternity will disappear in one generation. The second generation will therefore undoubtedly continue to be divided upon the question of maternity, some wishing to have children, others not; but the proportion desiring children will necessarily be greater, on account of heredity, than in the original population; for the whole of this second generation are descended from the 1 per cent. who desired offspring, whereas the 99 per cent. who did not desire them left no descendants.

"There seems to be no escape from the conclusion that in this second generation more than 1 per cent. of the people will desire children, and less than 99 per cent. will abstain from their production. Therefore the proportion of the second generation who will have children will be greater than in the first, and the proportion opposed to maternity will be less.

"Thus in each succeeding generation the proportion who desire children and have them will increase, and the proportion avoiding maternity diminish, with the net result that each succeeding generation will be more fertile than the last. The desire to avoid maternity will die out to a great extent on account of the lack of offspring to inherit it. The spirit of race suicide will itself commit suicide and leave a more fertile race than before.

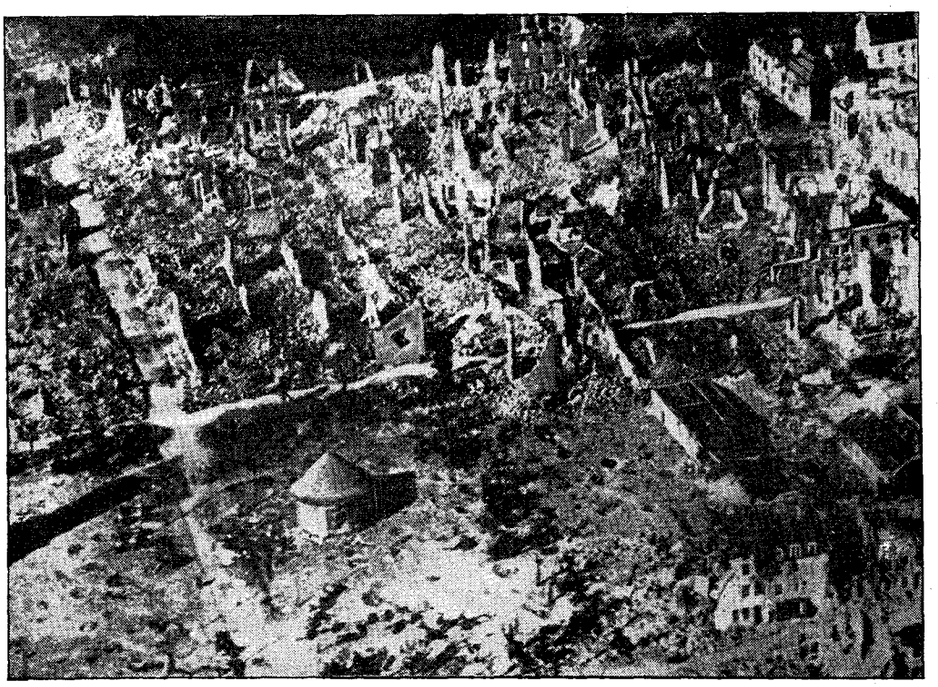
"The only thing that could prevent such a result would be the admission of immigrants during the period of declining birth-rate.

"This, indeed, is the critical period in the history not only of our hypothetical islanders but of every nation similarly situated. When, therefore, a nation reaches a stage where it finds its own birth-rate declining and immigrants with a much larger birth-rate flocking into the country, the time has come for very serious consideration as to the means to be taken for self-preservation.

"The United States is to-day in this critical position. The birth-rate of America is declining; the spirit of avoiding maternity is on the increase; and the immigrant races are increasing at a much greater rate than our own. The only hope for a truly American race lies in the restriction of immigration."

WHERE DEVASTATION AIDS RECONSTRUCTION

WAR'S DEVASTATION has actually lent aid to railway reconstruction in some of the ruined sections of France and Belgium. As noted by Major Oliver F. Allen, formerly of the United States Engineers, writing in *The Railway Age* (New York), railway engineers always face a difficult problem when trying to provide increased facilities in thickly populated districts. The industrial growth which creates the demand for such facilities raises property values and fixes factory centers. Space is rarely saved for future railway extensions, and betterments are usually a compromise between traffic requirements, interference with existing industrial plants, destruction of valuable buildings, utilization of important sites, and the funds available for the improvements. It may thus be seen how the ruined condition of the lands near the old lines has facilitated extensive relocations and improvements. Writes Major Allen:



NEW CITY PLANS MADE EASY HERE.

Railroads can now rearrange and extend their tracks in the French cities under reconstruction where before the war it was impossible. Longwy after the German bombardment.

"A unique result of the terrible destruction in the north of France has been the opportunity to take property at a low valuation without interference with industry. The destruction of many communities has been so complete that neither industrial plants, residences, nor even streets have survived. Inasmuch as both factories and railroad terminals have to be rebuilt, it is possible not only to enlarge facilities comparable with the increase in traffic, but to rearrange things so as to facilitate greatly the rapid and easy movement of both freight and passengers.

"In many cases where the destruction of a town or city was only partial, it was worst near the railway. This depreciation in value of property adjacent to both freight and passenger stations has enabled the French railways in the devastated regions to purchase additional land not only for present requirements but for further anticipated growth during the next twenty to thirty years.

"The Government has assisted in this work, and it was started so early that several thousand projects outlining anticipated requirements for the next generation have been studied with sufficient detail to justify already the purchase of the required property."

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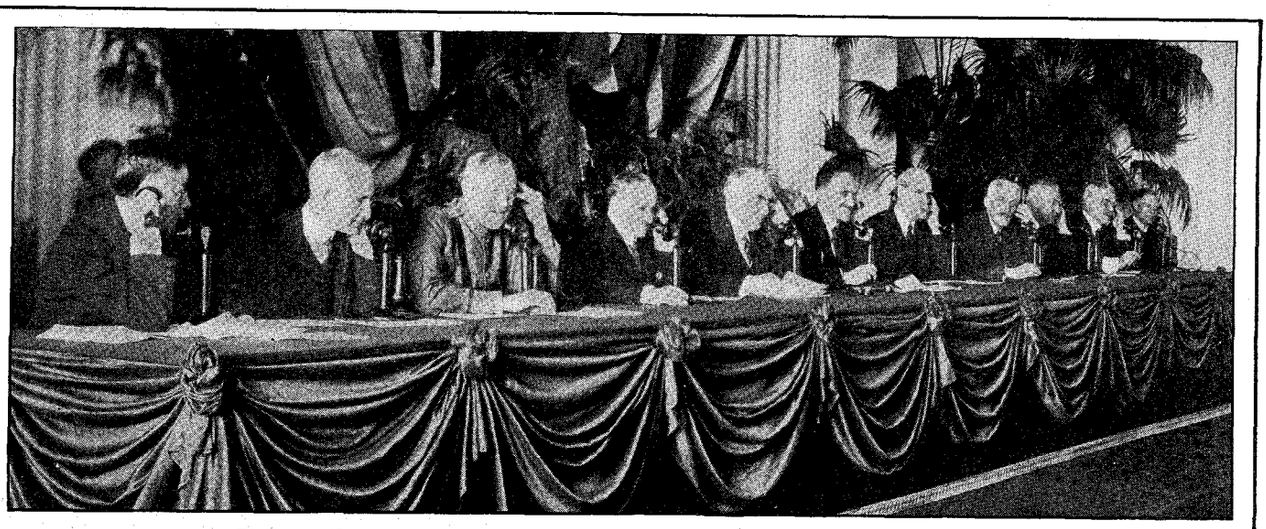
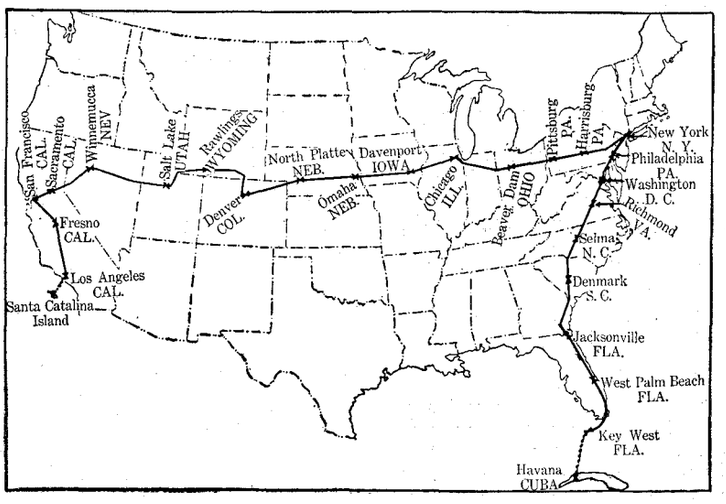


THE "SPEAKERS' TABLE" AT THE WASHINGTON END OF THE WIRE.

Telephoning to Cuba, California, and way stations. Left to right—Colonel J. J. Carty, Vice-President, American Telephone and Telegraph Company, in general charge of the exercises; Assistant-Secretary of War Wainwright; General Pershing; Cuban Minister de Cespedes; President Harding; Dr. Rowe, Director-General, Pan-American Union; Secretary of State Hughes; Secretary of the Treasury Mellon; Under-Secretary of State Fletcher; Commissioner Rudolph of the District of Columbia; Avery C. Marks, President, National Press Club.

A RECORD TELEPHONE TALK

SIX THOUSAND MILES is a wide space across which to hold a conversation, especially when both you and your friend are on islands washed on all sides by ocean waves. This, however, is just what the men did who talked recently from Catalina to Cuba, a distance, to be exact, of 5,603 miles. Incidentally, the presidents of the United States and Cuba "listened in" on the conversation and exchanged felicitations over the completion of the Cuban telephone line that made it possible. The distance of the talk was not the only remarkable thing about it. No direct wire connected the two speakers, but the communication was partly by wireless, partly by land-line, and partly by deep-sea cable. Nothing in the clarity or quality of the voice-transmission revealed the existence of these different methods or the fact that it was accomplished partly by a varying current in wire and partly by electro-magnetic waves in space. Says the writer of an illustrated narrative and descriptive article in *The Transmitter* (Baltimore):



THE CATALINA-CUBA CONNECTION—5,600 MILES.

"The first official conversation to take place over the new line was one between President Harding, of the United States, and President Menocal, of Cuba, probably the only instance on record of a telephone conversation between the chief executives of two free nations.

"It is most appropriate that the celebration at the American end of the line should have taken place at Washington, the capital of the country, and most significant, indeed, that the building in which the celebration took place—the Pan-American Union—should be a structure erected as a monument to the brotherly feeling existing among the republics of the New World.

"The ceremony was conducted under the auspices of the National Press Club, the premier American organization of its kind. It is not often that so many representatives of foreign nations may be seen gathered in one room. Indeed, if one had made a count on that occasion he would have discovered that there were present sixty-eight diplomats, representing thirty-nine nations, the number including several ambassadors.

"By means of a small map, a copy of which each of those present found at his place, Colonel Carty traced the path of the wire over which the voices would be carried and outlined the work necessary to the building of the transcontinental line and the laying of the submarine cable between Cuba and the United States.

"'This line over which you will talk,' he said, 'represents the longest line over which practical conversation has ever taken place, so that the demonstration is unique in that respect. That same line, if extended direct from London to Paris, to Berlin, to Moscow, and to Peking, in China, would give you as good a talk as that which you will hear to-day; also, it could, if extended from London to Paris, to Constantinople, to Bombay, and to Calcutta, connect London with its Indian Empire by telephone.

"'This line has a significance to us that is nearer home, because if the present line were extended to the south through Mexico, it would pass through all of the Central-American countries and reach as far as Peru and almost to Brazil on the east.

"'But,' continued Colonel Carty, 'if we should take this line and subtract from it the difficulty of the radio line which does not talk well; if we subtracted the difficulty of introducing the submarine cable, then, by using the same kind of construction which we have from the Atlantic to the Pacific, we would be able to talk to each and every one of the capitals in each and every one of the States, composing the Pan-American Union.'

"In conclusion he explained the use of the individual head-set, roughly sketched the program to be followed, and therewith picked up the receiver of his instrument.

"'Hello, Havana,' he called in such tones that his voice, unaided by the telephone, scarcely could be heard ten rows back in the audience. 'Is that you, Mr. Behn?'

"'Yes, sir,' replied the speaker, Mr. Hernand Behn, president of the Cuban Telephone Company and of the Cuban-American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

"'This is Col. J. J. Carty talking. I will call the roll across the continent. Is everything in readiness?'

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The ensuing silence was assent. 'Then I will begin. Havana, Cuba.'

"'This is Havana, Cuba, Satterthwaite speaking,' reported the operator.

"And then, one by one, as a platoon of troopers, standing cuff to cuff, counting off at assembly, the men at the stations along the Atlantic as far north as New York and across the continent from the Metropolis to San Francisco and down the coast to Los Angeles answered the call, giving their names and locations with typelike distinctness and military precision. Altho successively hundreds of miles apart they answered in rapid sequence as tho in the same room.

"When the Los Angeles operator had snapt his reply to the nation's capital, a report heard by thousands along a line 5,000 miles in length, those assembled in the Hall of the Americas dropt receivers and maps and gave vent to the awe with which this phenomenal accomplishment had inspired them, enthusiastically applauding with a common impulse that which, had they been asked, they could not have defined.

"The voice with the smile had flown farther in one day than it ever before had dared attempt. It had flitted o'er mountain and desert and plain—under rivers and harbors and channels and through the ether, over the ocean. In the Straits of Florida, a mile under the surface of the sea, near Denver a mile above, it had run its swift race along wiry levels varying two miles in altitudes and housed in diversified elements.

"Over a line equal in length to the distance from London to Peking or Calcutta, the voice of some of the world's most eminent citizens had spurted through the longest submarine telephone cable ever fashioned by man's hand and had darted across a continent which it had taken him three centuries and had cost uncountable lives to traverse afoot."

PRESIDENT MENOCAL, TALKING WITH PRESIDENT HARDING.

CHEMICAL GASOLINE?—Synthetic gasoline from brown coal-tar is the latest article "made in Germany," according to *The Aerial Age Weekly* (New York). Inasmuch as the fuel problem, in spite of present chances of a drop in prices, still is causing deep concern in German automobile and aviation circles, this invention, we are told by *The Weekly*, "is hailed with universal satisfaction." To quote:

"It had so far been impossible to produce volatile fuel from heavy brown coal-tar oils by decomposition or the like. Even the various splitting and hydration processes do not seem to have been introduced into industrial practise, no light-brown coal fuel manufactured by this means having so far been put on the market. The Blumner process was already, some time ago, quoted in the German Trade Press, tho it then was still at an experimental stage. A German chemist, Dr. Erwin Blumner, of Berlin-Wilmersdorf, had, in fact, succeeded in designing a method of preparing synthetical petrol from brown coal-tar. This method has recently been patented, tests by Professor Bunte, of Karlsruhe, having led to excellent results, and it is shortly to be applied on a huge scale in a former powder-factory in the neighborhood of Munich. Even heavy brown coal-tar oils are, under the influence of heat and high pressures, decomposed, as it were, automatically into light hydrocarbons, yielding great quantities of suitable fuel. On account of the great cheapness of raw materials, the new type of fuel will be very cheap."

AUDIENCE IN WASHINGTON "LISTENING IN."

Diplomatic corps seated in the front rows.

WHAT HUMAN FOOD DID TO MONKEYS—A Philadelphia doctor has made the experiment of feeding monkeys on the diet with which the majority of men and women feed themselves. The following is an account of his results as quoted in *Good Health* (Battle Creek, Mich.):

"It is a literal fact that the dispositions of the lower animals, at least, can be controlled by their eating. In a series of laboratory diet tests on monkeys, the results were remarkable. For one week the monkeys were fed upon a protein diet heavy with meat and beans. At the end of the first three days the monkeys began to be dull. They swung about the cage very little; life seemed to weigh heavily upon them. In another two days they slumped down, held their heads in their paws, and took very little interest in anything that was happening.

"By the end of the week the cage was filled with a band of melancholy pessimists who took no exercise, were willing to look at nothing offered to them, and regarded the world with sad and dreary eyes. Then their diet was changed. For a week they were fed only vegetables, cereals, and fruit. In three days they had brightened up; in five they frisked about in their old happy fashion. At the end of the week they were a band of optimists.

"Referring now to humans, I find it true that the heavy protein diet which is habitual with so many persons does make for pessimism. Counteracting influences of the type that men, and not monkeys, are subject to may permit a man who feeds for pessimism to remain an optimist, but he is working under a handicap."

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MR. EDISON'S BRAIN-METER

MR. EDISON has set the world asking questions. "How long is a piece of string?" queries one, while another posits, "How many stripes has a zebra?" Success in answering such questions opens no door to a jobless man, nor, indeed, does it prove him to have an XYZ intellect. But these alternatives, and others like, "How many miles are there in spaghetti?" "What is the singular of vermicelli, as in soup?" "What's all the shootin' for?" are suggested to match Mr. Edison's hundred and fifty or more tests of the intelligence of American college students. The wizard of electricity, it seems, has by these means found our young men mainly ignoramuses. From their failure to answer the questions, now through too much publicity discarded for one hundred and eighteen others, Mr. Edison is quoted as saying, "Men who have gone through college I find to be amazingly ignorant. They don't seem to know anything." A city superintendent of schools, championing the boys, declares it would be just as easy for these boys to perplex Mr. Edison with questions as he has them, while a Boston college professor, quoted in the New York *Tribune*, declares that the wizard "evidently misunderstands the function of a college education, which is not primarily a matter of pouring out scattered facts." It is undeniable, tho, that the community at large, puzzled by the uncertainties concerning Russia, reparations, and drink repression, have sought relaxation in the questions. Answering them has become an indoor sport. One man claims 90 per cent. of answers, but he turns out a lexicographer. Columbia students rate themselves at 85 per cent., but a Boston University professor admits he would fail on 60 per cent. of them and believes others in his profession would do likewise. Dante and John Milton, according to the New York *Times*, would barely escape Mr. Edison's "flunking" mark of XYZ—

"Even Henry Ford would be stumped by some of these questions. 'Where is Magdalena Bay?' How can anybody answer that question? There are at least three Magdalena bays. Does Mr. Edison mean the bay on the west coast of Colombia, the Spitzbergen bay, or the Lower California bay? 'Which fox?' inquired Mark Twain of the breathless huntsman who asked him if the fox had passed that way within a few minutes. 'What is the greatest depth of ocean?' Nobody knows but the sharks and the whales. Man can not know it until his fathom line has searched every nook and cranny and pocket of ocean's bed. 'What are felt hats made of?' and 'What fabric is used in auto tires?' 'What constitutes the state?' inquired the Sultan of his Grand Vizier. There came the instant reply, 'The question is asinine, your Majesty,' and so the matter ended."

The college man has other tho dubious champions in the daily newspapers. The New York *Globe* reminds Mr. Edison that he asked the wrong questions. "Had he inquired about baseball or football scores or the records of various athletes who during the last quarter of a century have won a certain fame he would have been overcome with a deluge of facts and figures and even hypotheses." Somewhat more satirically *The Times* asks:

"Can't Mr. Edison understand that the young graduate whose mind is dwelling on the long roll of the hexameter or, more probably, on the uncovenanted caperings of free verse, doesn't care to know the ingredients of felt hats or automobile tires? Has it never been brought to his attention that not a few college men would be entirely willing to be inscribed temporarily upon his pay-roll, nevertheless look upon his shops, his factories, his materials, his processes as the mere dross and slag of life, not to be compared with the lofty things to which they aspire? Hats and tires and Magdalena bays—what are they to a young man who feels and knows that some day the public will besiege the bookstores for the products of his genius? His XYZ is a meaningless and empty formula. He may enjoy a brief triumph with his catch questions, but he can not grade the human soul. Mr. Edison should cultivate a little humility. Above all, let him burn his questionnaire and judge the college graduates by their looks or their clothes, by anything so that he may spare himself the mortification of some day seeing some of his XYZ's command the plaudits of an enraptured world."

The Wall Street Journal (New York) takes the matter more seriously and attacks the test from an angle of utility:

"Wall Street, if by that is meant the financial center of the country, a graduate school for future business managers, tries out college men and others before it employs them. But it would never regard Edison's questions as anything like a satisfactory test of intelligence. It is content that a man should be ignorant of the authorship of 'Yankee Doodle' or the chemical contents of scrapple, if only he shows that he knows where to get that information when he needs it. A phenomenal memory for facts irrelevant to one's duties is no conclusive evidence of intelligence. . . . . .

"To judge from the questions which are put daily to editors of newspapers, there is a general belief in the encyclopedic omniscience Mr. Edison assumes. But the editorship of such inquiry departments is a most subordinate part of newspaper work. All that it requires is a working knowledge of books of reference. Here is where practical newspaper experience can offer Mr. Edison a series of incomparably more useful questions than those he has propounded to applicants for employment.

"Q. Describe the function and special usefulness of the following works of reference: Webster's Unabridged Dictionary; the New English Dictionary; Skeat's Etymological Dictionary; a standard Latin-English lexicon; Roget's Thesaurus; Lemprière's Classical Dictionary; the Encyclopedia Britannica; the Atlas and Gazetteer; the Statistical Abstract of the United States; the World Almanac; Whitaker's Almanack; the Times History of the War; Cruden's Concordance of the Bible; the Century Encyclopedia of Names; Haydn's Dictionary of Dates; the Directory of Directors; Who's Who and Who's Who in America; Burke's Peerage; the Almanach de Gotha; the Statesman's Year-Book; Poor's Manual of American Railroads, and last but not least, Bartlett's Familiar Quotations?"

The New York *World*, noting that in the chorus of sarcastic comment no voice has been raised in defense of the questions as an intelligence test, goes on to find their justification:

"Yet has it not served an unexpected usefulness in providing a topic of discussion for a public tired of German reparations and somewhat surfeited even with prohibition enforcement?

"Perhaps, after all, we owe Mr. Edison a debt of gratitude for his list of impossible questions. He has diverted the public mind from its fixt groove and given it something different to think about. Has a new movie from Berlin or a pulpit excoriation of the short skirt aroused half as much interest? What the inventor intended to be a quiz for applicants for work in his plant has been taken by people generally and applied as a test of their own intelligence. It has moved them to write letters of protest to the press but also no doubt caused a thumbing of the dictionary and a consultation of the encyclopedia such as has not been inspired by any other recent discussion.

"If there is anything the average American citizen takes special pride in, it is his ability to answer questions offhand. Quite unintentionally, no doubt, the inventor has given that pride a jog and a jolt the effects of which will long be felt. He has exposed popular ignorance but at the same time provided

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an incentive to the acquisition of information. Does not this service deserve thanks rather than blame? Mr. Edison with his questionnaire has contributed to the gaiety of life but also to the dissemination of knowledge."

On page 38 will be found Mr. Edison's questions with the answers supplied by some of the daily papers.

Speaking for Mr. Edison, an associate at West Orange declares that the public entertains a misapprehension of what the questionnaire aims to accomplish. "The questions are not for the purpose of measuring an applicant's intelligence, logic, or power of reasoning, but simply to show his alertness of mind, his power of observation, and interest in life and the world about him." Mr. Meadowcroft, the man here quoted by the New York *Evening Post*, denies that the name of the man who furnished the list of questions for the press is on the roll of applicants for a position at Edison's works.

Later, in the Newark *Evening News*, Mr. Edison himself gave out some reflections on his list and the applicants for jobs, beginning thus:

"The newspapers have got the wrong idea entirely out of this questionnaire plan. My purpose is not to discredit college men. Why, hang it, that's what I'm trying to get—college men for the work down at the plant below.

"But I want college men; men who keep their eyes open and when they walk along see things as they are. I have suffered big losses through hiring incompetent help, and to-day billions of dollars are lost through hiring incompetents in the industrial organizations of this country. I confess I can not tell a man's value by looking at his face, so I made up the questionnaires to see if applicants for positions really know what they claim they do.

"But what gets my goat is this strange fact: Why do so many young men who take the questionnaire get rated A, B, and C, and the next group runs X, Y, Z? Between these two sharply defined groups is a terrific abyss. Why are there no D, E, F, G men? Either the applicants are very good or no good at all. That's what is puzzling me. Why, there is no medium type of men in the ones I have examined who might be termed a medium class.

"A man who can pass the questionnaire test can, on general principles, take a job anywhere. I put one of the men who answered the questions correctly right on a job which involved responsibility for a highly involved chemical process, and he made good right off. And if that young man could make good on that job he can make good anywhere."

Mr. Edison was asked how well the graduates had fared in promotions since the questionnaire system was put in effect.

"I put eleven of them in executive positions, and in each case they have shown advanced thought on the work assigned them, some of them pushing right ahead where there had been stagnation before.

"The newspapers have spoiled the effect of my work in trying to get competent men, but I will make up new lists of questions, and these will be copyrighted, and any one using them as an Edison questionnaire will face a lawsuit."

The New York *Times* also secured an interview from Mr. Edison in which some further light is shed from his personal angle. The most brilliant flash is his award of XYZ to most of the editorial writers who have treated his questionnaire. Also:

"Some professors say my questionnaire doesn't contain the type of question that college men can readily answer. I can't understand that, because the questions have been of a general nature. I would like to get a questionnaire that college graduates can answer. I hope that some professor will volunteer to give me one."

MOVIE CENSORSHIP IN JAPAN

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND FEET were edited out of American films by the Japanese censor in 1919. Mr. Adachi Kinnosuke calls them "feet of joy" which were lost to the people of Kobe, for the censor finds things in the films of "Christian" America which he considers not good for his fellow citizens of "heathen" Japan. But having the same sort of humor that some of our excise officers are charged with, he has made up one film for private consumption comprising all the kisses that were found in all the offending American films. When he regales his friends privately with this unoriental practise, one can imagine the prolonged sigh of this protean osculation. "To the heathen Japanese way of looking at things," says Mr. Adachi, "kissing is a primitive, uncouth way of translating the very poetry of sentiment in the magic moments of life's Maytime." The censor was not moved by protests from representatives of producing companies of Los Angeles, but retorted that "kissing is not only savage and degrading, as the Japanese ethical sense holds it, but also it is unhygienic." The result of such a stand is, in Mr. Adachi's phrase, that "even a government official can produce a masterpiece of humor if only he is unconscious about it." The writer of this article in the New York *Tribune*, however, quotes a "real Japanese movie fan," to show that all of his fellow countrymen do not side with the censor. "I have been a resident of Asakusa for more than twenty years," this fan wrote to one of the Tokyo papers, discussing the effect of government censorship

Adachi Photo.

A STREET OF MOVIES IN JAPAN.

So many people flocked to this street, full of picture palaces, on New-year's day, that "there wasn't a spot to put a needle on end."

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on picture dramas as exhibited in Japan. In passing, one might add that Asakusa is a section of Tokyo which is sometimes called the "Coney Island of Japan" for no other reason whatever than that it is a center of rather low-brow amusements and contains a whole street almost altogether devoted to "movie palaces" from one end to the other. This "fan" continued:

"I had been one of the most enthusiastic 'movie-goers' until the censorship was established. I remember when there was only one 'movie' theater in Asakusa—which, indeed, was the only 'movie' theater, in its strict sense, in the whole of Japan. I often enjoyed the representative dramatic works of the West produced in motion-pictures, and I may venture to presume that I know what sort of influences these imported pictures were exercising on the psychology of citizens in Asakusa, for in those days very few spectators came to the park to see the 'movies' from other districts in Tokyo.

"Asakusa is a sort of melting-pot in Tokyo which is inhabited by people from all parts of the country and where any aspect of social conditions in Japan can be seen. Before the motion-pictures came to be a general fashion, they were familiar with imported pictures and were quite used to the manners and habits in Western nations through those pictures. Through the vivid visions of Western civilization presented to their eyes, they lived mentally the life of Western peoples. All the phases of materialistic progress in Western civilization have been introduced through motion-pictures and imprest upon their rudimentary minds.

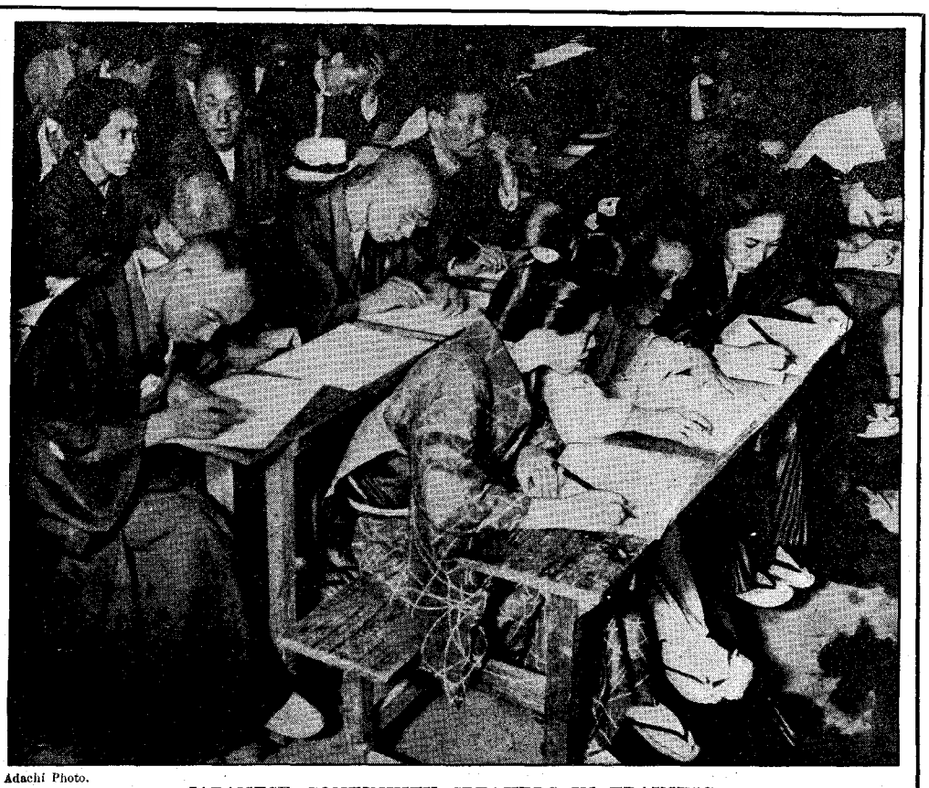
"Those low-class people who had never left their native country assumed a cosmopolitan tendency of mind, and it is noteworthy that they are to some extent internationally enlightened so that, far from harboring racial antipathy toward aliens, they have genuine sympathy for the Western people. These were the contributions of the moving pictures to the residents of Asakusa until the rigorous censorship was applied to the selection (or, rather, spoiling) of the pictures. I do not mean to propose the abolition of censorship, but the point is, I believe, that the authorities are concerned about the effects of imported pictures on the popular mind, and if that is so I think there are better means than the relentless cutting off of the interesting parts of a picture."

The city of Kobe is one of the first in the Japanese Empire to respond to the lure of the movies. In 1919 she came into a commercial position outranking such great ports as Yokohama, San Francisco, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Seattle. It was in that year that her movie census was taken, the facts of which we learn from the same writer:

"In 1919, according to official figures, 4,611 reels of film were shown at various theaters of the port. Of that number 1,774 were home products. Therefore, there were 2,837 imported reels exhibited—and those had come almost altogether from the United States. The censor cut out 120,000 feet of films in that year, mostly from the impassioned portions of imported films—just 120,000 feet of joy edited out of the life of the good people of Kobe by the mirthless scissors of censorship. The total footage of films shown in that city in the year amounted to quite a respectable total, being 4,135,801. The people who paid their way into ten of the leading motion-picture places of the city in that year totaled 4,969,881. Of this number 708,388 were children.

"Another interesting thing brought out in the official report of Kobe is the tremendous number of animated and 'talking captions' that flourish in the city. They call them '*katsuben*' down there. A *katsuben* is a man or a woman who stands in the dark, down by the ever-unfolding drama on the screen, and gives voice to the characters. He also tells the story of the film, for in Japan they do not have captions thrown on the screen. In Kobe, in the year covered by the report, there were no fewer than 311 *katsuben*.

"Now, the *katsuben* have quite a good deal to do with the moral atmosphere and the moral influence of the pictures, because they are its interpreters. It comes to pass, naturally, that the censor is particularly interested in the *katsuben*—his training, mental attitude, moral rectitude, and the purity of his ideals. These *katsuben* can not get jobs unless they are properly armed with licenses from the censor. That, precisely, is where the censor is czar. And the good people of Kobe, they say, are about to take up a subscription for a free hospital for victims suffering from an overdose of conscience! They are too polite to come right out in open criticism of the censor. But every one knows their sentiments."



Adachi Photo.

JAPANESE CONTINUITY SPEAKERS IN TRAINING.

No words are flashed on the screen in Japan. Instead, men and women are trained to explain the pictures. Here they are being tested as regards their "mental attitude" and "moral rectitude."

Germany and Italy are at present pouring their films into Japan, adding to the censor's woes there:

"According to Mr. Moriyama, in charge of the censor bureau, a tremendous flood of sex films is pouring into Japan from Germany and Italy just now. In fact, he declares that the kissing and clinching cyclone of American films will soon be crowded into the nursery by these Italian and German productions. Censor Moriyama thinks, also, that the American monopoly in 'movie' films is about to be broken by these Italian and German importations—not only in sex dramas, but also in almost every other line as well."

FRENCH TRIBUTE TO AMERICAN ART TASTE—European speculators may get a different view of American connoisseurship and stop sending over "representative collections" of poor foreign pictures for sale here. Their enlightener is Mr. Léonce Bénédite, curator of the Luxemburg Museum, who has just returned home from a visit here and given out an

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interview which *The American Art News* (New York) says should inform "the European world of art officialdom that we have a taste over here entirely capable of rejecting 'representative collections' that 'represent' nothing but European cupidity." Mr. Bénédite's previous visit to America was thirteen years ago, and of the interval he says:

"The progress in American taste has been remarkable. Especially in the acquisitions of masterpieces, their resources permit them to have the very rarest ones and works in the best state of preservation. Naturally for a number of years this wealth was rather a detriment, for it was not only a love of the beautiful but a desire for having the very best, like their fondness for things the 'best in the world.' This was more desired than the object itself. But this is rare to-day.

"They have had time to study. They have studied a little in France and very much in America, and they are now beyond the point where they have to seek the test of civilization in Europe. As for their museums, their presentation, classification, and taste should make us envious."

CONNECTICUT DOCUMENTS GO HOME

A NEIGHBORLY "GESTURE," as the French might say, has been enacted by the Massachusetts Historical Society in giving to the State of Connecticut the historical papers of Governor Jonathan Trumbull, kept in the possession of the Massachusetts body for one hundred and twenty-six years. Tho regarded as among their most valuable possessions, a committee appointed by the Council of the Society decided that they were more rightfully the possession of the neighbor State. By the records of the Society it is learned that Connecticut made an effort to recover the papers as long ago as 1845, but the body then holding them decided that as they represented the private possession of Governor Trumbull, and had not been withdrawn from the public archives of the State, the Trumbull family were entitled to direct their disposal, which they did in their gift to the Massachusetts Historical Society ten years after the Governor's death. The considerations which actuate the present committee of the Council throw an interesting side-light on the very modern view of the high value of public documents. They are given thus in the Boston *Transcript:*

"The papers are of a public character and do not contain private papers of the Trumbull family. They are such as would constitute the records of the colony and State, and the donor, David Trumbull, describes them as 'the most important official papers which passed through his (the Governor's) hands.'

"They are not confined to the governorship of Trumbull, but contain papers of his predecessors in office, and no other papers of a like character are known to exist. The presumption is that they, as well as the Trumbull papers, were collected under the resolutions of the General Assembly.

"No colony or State then understood the keeping of official papers, and the office-holder took away with him the records of his service. This was the practise in England as well as in America, and many examples may be named of private possession of public files—Blathwayt, Dinwiddie, Wentworth, Colden, Washington, Hamilton, and Weare being instances.

"No properly guarded place of deposit for such collections apparently then existed in Connecticut, and this society offered the best at the time. The assumption that, other things being equal, Governor Trumbull would have selected a public institution outside of Connecticut is not supported by any evidence.

"In ten years the papers have not been consulted more than half a dozen times by any one not making a journey from Hartford to see them. They have little relation to Massachusetts history and the society has published from them all that it ever will. They are not essential to its uses or purposes.

"These papers are not now placed where they would first be sought and their usefulness is diminished by being away from the related material.

"In its State Library Connecticut has a building, one of the safest and best-equipped in the country. There the papers will be better cared for and more conveniently used than they can be here. Thus the conditions at the time the papers were given to the society have entirely changed.

"Your committee feels that the time has come when these papers can and should be returned to the State of Connecticut, in full recognition that they are properly a part of the public records of Connecticut. Such a return, made with fitting public ceremony, will be in itself a striking example of generosity and justice on the part of the society. It will be a step in the right direction of placing collections of papers where they belong and where the best use can be made of them.

"It is understood that the suggestion concerns only the twenty-nine bound volumes of 'Trumbull Papers' and a volume of letters addrest to the Governor of Connecticut and signed by Washington, evidently a part of the Connecticut collections, and will not apply to any other collection or papers in the society."

DENYING GERMANY'S CLAIMS TO SHAKESPEARE

GERMANY'S INCESSANT CLAIMS to Shakespeare bring about an appearance of acquiescence among the dramatist's own people. The Germans say they listen oftener to his plays presented on the stage, and no one before Mr. Ray Henderson seems to have taken the trouble to bring this statement to an actual count. Mr. Henderson writes to the New York *Times* to offset the assertions of Prof. Max Foerster, of Leipzig, at the annual meeting, on April 23, of the German Shakespeare Society at Weimar. In the first year of peace he claims for Germany 1,349 performances, and last year 1,622. Mr. Henderson defends the claims of the people who speak Shakespeare's tongue:

"During the season of 1919–20, E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe gave 250 performances of Shakespeare in the United States. We have not the actual figures of other Shakespearian actors, but we believe a conservative estimate would give Robert B. Mantell 300 performances; Walter Hampden, at special matinees, 200 performances; John Barrymore 24, and at least an additional 100 performances at the hands of various sporadic revivals made throughout the country.

"During the season now closing, Mr. Mantell, Mr. Hampden, and Fritz Lieber will each probably have played 300 performances; Lionel Barrymore about 25; John E. Kellard 16, and an incidental number close to 100.

"In England, the 'Old Vic' has for several seasons played eight performances a week, year in and year out, presenting a large repertoire mostly devoted to Shakespeare. The New Shakespeare Company, an outgrowth of the former Sir Frank E. Benson organization, has been up and down the country in an ambitious program of the bard's dramas. Mr. Henry Ainley has from time to time made important revivals, and our own James K. Hackett had a successful season in London. At the Court Theater, under Mr. Fagan's direction, there have been special productions that ran from 150 to 200 nights. Ben Greet has been managing a company devoted entirely to Shakespeare, which for over a year has been playing to packed houses composed of school children. And there have been other organizations and other productions of more or less note.

"If Germany had given 200 or even 300 more performances during a year than either England or America, we think we may safely say that in actual number of people witnessing the plays both England and America will exceed the German audiences. Sothern and Marlowe alone played to over 400,000 people during the season of 1919–20. The 'Old Vic' constantly plays to capacity."

Mr. Henderson yields one point to the advantage of Germany:

"In this country, tho somewhat less so in England, actors present a certain limited repertoire: 'Hamlet,' 'Macbeth,' and 'The Merchant of Venice,' with an occasional 'Romeo and Juliet,' 'The Taming of the Shrew,' 'Othello,' and 'Julius Cæsar.' Germany, on the other hand, because of state subsidies, can be more experimental. Our actors and our public would welcome the opportunity of a more representative program, but as long as the actor has to face the financial risk of producing the lesser known and read plays, and on his own responsibility break new ground, this condition will exist.

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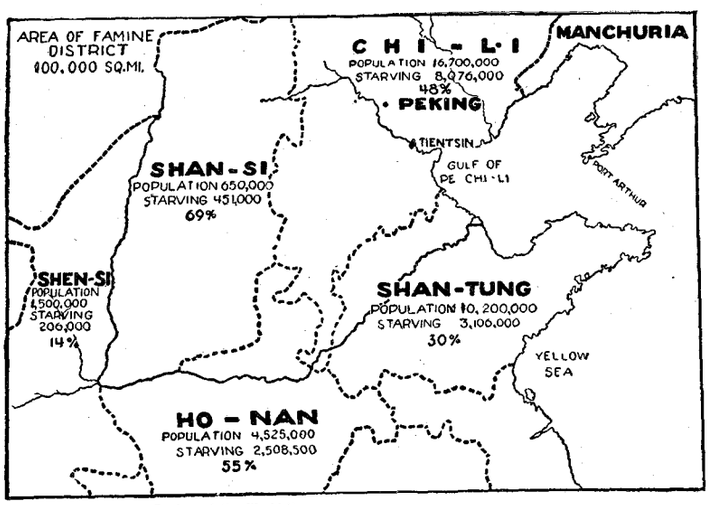
RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE CHINESE FAMINE HALF RELIEVED

IN SPITE OF ALL THEIR PRAYERS to the "Dragon King," the "Old Man of the Sky" still sends down no rain, so the distress continues in some of the North China provinces, and in some districts conditions remain so bad that "it is not a question of Whom shall we save? but, Whom shall we let die?" For this fearful condition it has been charged that the Chinese Government and the Chinese people are largely responsible, the one for its incapacity and gross neglect, and the other because of their complete indifference to the plight of their countrymen. J. J. Underwood, a correspondent of the Seattle *Times*, reported that in all these provinces there is scarcely a girl from twelve to twenty years left, that they had been sold into slavery and worse, and deported. Furthermore, it has been charged that depots of grain remain unused within a few hundred miles of the stricken area. As a result of conflicting reports, much confusion has resulted among charitably minded Americans and many people have been driven to the conclusion that China's appeal was not deserving. However, recent press and private dispatches say that the Chinese are giving themselves energetically and generously to the relief of their countrymen, and that the Government is making a strenuous effort to relieve the situation. But some districts are inaccessible and can not be reached in time. In a cablegram to the headquarters of the China Famine Fund Commission in New York President Hsu Shih-chang states that through popular subscription, government loans, and contributions from Chinese abroad approximately $8,500,000 in gold has been raised for relief. Of this amount Chinese resident in this country contributed about a quarter of a million. These facts are presented in a recent dispatch from Peking to the Washington *Post:*



From "The Missionary Review of the World."

WHERE STARVATION STILL CLAIMS ITS MILLIONS.

The Chinese provinces most severely affected by the famine.

"The Chinese Government is guaranteeing free transportation of supplies and relief-workers, with priority for all grain shipments for the famine sufferers.

"'Tag Days' in Peking, Hankow, Shanghai, Canton, Tientsin, and Foochow have produced funds. In Peking 4,000 volunteers tagged more than 400,000 persons.

"Efforts have not stopt at organized movements. Personal sacrifice is general. Young girls have banded in many cities under an agreement to deny themselves certain foods. Students at one of the large universities asked that all meat be taken from their meals and the money saved be devoted to the relief work. New-year feasts were abandoned in many parts of the republic. Vegetables and cotton are planted even in the Presidential palace grounds instead of the usual rare flowers and plants."

The famine, as was noted in these pages several months ago, is the worst that China has experienced in forty years, and America was called on at the end of last year to lend a hand in the vast relief work that was needed. President Harding, it may be remembered, sent out an earnest appeal to Americans to do all they can to save a people who look to America with such confidence and hope. In Chi-li province, according to latest reports, there is a complete crop failure, and even the roots of the last crop have been eaten. However, there is some light breaking through the gloom; many of the millions it was thought were condemned to starvation will be saved. Recent advices from relief headquarters in China, we are told by *The Christian Herald* (New York), disclose that the work of famine relief has reached the half-way mark—that is, through the combined efforts of American, Chinese, and all other agencies, rather more than half the people in greatest need in the famine area have been relieved to some extent. There are still 5,000,000 in dire want who have received no assistance whatever. In the provinces of Ho-nan and Shan-tung the rain-gods seem to have been propitiated, and there are promises of a crop later on. However, as we are urged on all sides, the good work must go on until the ripening of the hoped-for harvest. Contributions raised so far in this country by the China Famine Fund Commission approximate, we are informed, $3,750,000. A few denominations sent money direct to their own missions, and this amounts to about $1,250,000. The Red Cross has appropriated $1,000,000. A few Chinese student groups and some of the Chinese merchant associations have contributed approximately $250,000, making a complete total of about $6,500,000. However, writes Carroll B. Malone, an American teacher in China, to *The Outlook* (New York)—

"It does not seem at all probable that either in China itself or in foreign countries enough money will be contributed to save all. The question—a very real, practical question—that confronts the investigator who gives out the precious grain tickets is, Which shall we save? Shall it be the poorest of the poor who would make a precarious living even in normal years, the landless laborer who has sold his house over his head with the stipulation that he and his family may live in it till spring? Shall we save the widower who has pulled down two-thirds of his house to sell the timber and is trying to keep a fire and find food enough for his two babies who live in the remaining end? Shall we give a ticket to the weak, old, white-haired beggar woman who lives alone in the little single room of the village shrine? Or shall we save it for the sturdy, middle-aged farmer who after he has been helped over this hard winter may be able to support his family in a reasonable amount of comfort and whose labor is needed to produce next year's crops?

"For the good of the country it is necessary to keep alive the strongest. Yet we can not deny food to the aged or clothing to the shivering babes. There is not enough for all. Whom shall we let die?"

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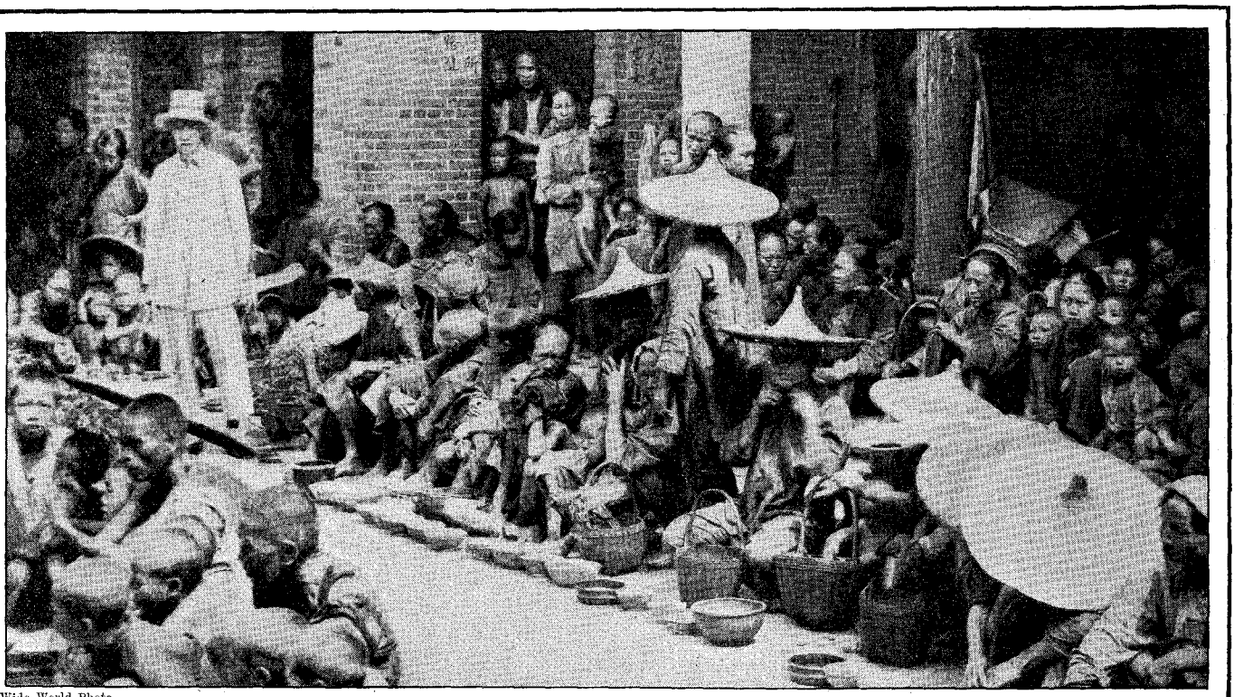

Wide World Photo.

HOW THE CHINESE ARE BEING FED—SCENE AT A FOREIGN RELIEF CENTRE IN THE FAMINE DISTRICT.

A writer who is said to be well informed gives to *The Presbyterian* (Philadelphia) this description of the famine situation in the affected area:

"The Chinese people, through private benevolence and governmental action, have helped the famine sufferers more largely than in any previous emergency—more largely than China's friends have dared to hope for. England, Japan, Canada, America have sent aid. America's total is approximately $6,500,000. Through this amount, during the long winter months, millions have been kept alive—just that. Other millions, hoarding week by week their lessening store of grain, grass, leaves, bark, have kept themselves alive—they have barely lived. Tens of thousands, perhaps hundreds of thousands, their grass, corncobs, willow bark exhausted, have turned their faces to the wall and died. No one will ever know their number."

It is still about six weeks to the harvest, but, says *The Presbyterian*, these exhausted people can not live six weeks without food. So "let us all do our best to heed this last struggle and save these suffering men, women, and children. The case is critical and needs immediate help." An American visitor, quoted in the daily papers, found Chi-li province "still dry and barren" in March. There "the spring crops have failed because of continued drought, making it necessary for 2,000,000 people to be carried through until August by help from America, if they are to survive at all." We should remember that every dollar sent to relieve this awful misery represents a good deal more than famine relief, observes *The Christian Century*. It represents in a visualized manner to those helped the fact that American relief is emphatically Christian benevolence.

"That fact imprest upon the mind of China will do more to help the missionary cause than any other one single thing could do just now. The Church does not take initiative in such things as this often enough. It is so busy looking after denominational missionary and benevolent enterprises that its leaders all too often fear the intrusion of emergency campaigns lest they disturb the regular inflow of funds for established work. It would be great gain to the Church to be found always ahead in such philanthropies. It has the organizations already set up and working and could thus undertake the initiative better than others. Ninety per cent. of all such funds are contributed by church folk, and Christianity should have full credit through its church organizations. There is still a population of 5,000,000 to be saved from starvation. The work is still in desperate need."

THE BIBLE TEST AT HARVARD

HARVARD'S DECREE that no man can receive his A.B. without a Bible examination is generally commended in church circles, tho, as the Brooklyn *Eagle* remarks, the requirement "does not spring out of any renaissance of devotionalism and is in strict accord with the views of all unbiased critics on cultural education." It is fair enough to acknowledge that Harvard has never discouraged study of the Scriptures as literature—it was a Harvard alumnus who put "Armageddon" on the map of American politics—but "in recent decades the impression has prevailed that the undergraduate's judgment, tho distinctly unripened, should prevail as to the value of the Word of God to his own ambitions and aspirations in life." And, says *The Eagle:*

"We can't help thinking that some seniors who rank high in tennis, dance entrancingly, and have learned to drive a motor-car with skilful lawlessness will have to 'cram up' on Leviticus, Deuteronomy, Job, and the Apocalypse. We can imagine one or more of them having the experience of a would-be graduate of a theological seminary which shall be nameless. He had been told that there was one question always asked, 'Name in order the Kings of Israel,' and if he answered that perfectly, nothing else would matter. So he sat up night after night and made himself letter-perfect on this branch of useful information. But that question was not asked. Instead, he was required to give his view of the nature of the Deity. His answer was, 'Far be it from me to intrude my humble opinion into such a discussion, where the wisest are puzzled. But the Kings of Israel are as follows, etc.' He got away with it and is to-day a successful preacher of the Gospel.

"It is interesting that the Harvard authorities rather throw cold water on 'revised versions' of the Scriptures. They say: 'The King James version of the Bible is one of the great monuments of English prose, but any standard version, ancient or modern, may be used.' They rank Shakespeare and the Bible as 'two works of literature without which an adequate appreciation of English letters is impossible.' We do not think they are going too far. Shakespeare, like the Bible, is a vast arsenal of razor-sharp figures of speech, of quick-firing epithets and anathemas. But of the two, the Bible is far the more useful, for it's a fair estimate that ten persons know something about the Bible to one who knows something of the Bard of Avon. The writer or speaker who reaches most minds is bound to have most force and most influence. That is axiomatic."

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OUR RELIGIOUS CRIMINALS

PRISON RECORDS SHOW that a larger percentage of people claim church affiliation within prison walls than outside, from which it might be argued that the majority of our criminals are bred under church influence, or, at least, that religion affords no help against temptation. But statistics, it has been said, may be used to prove any theory under the sun, and they form a dangerous tool in the hands of those who do not know their deficiencies. The fact is that a large number of men who ordinarily profess no church allegiance and give no thought to religion will give some denominational preference when they enter prison. The official record, for instance, of the Illinois State penitentiary at Joliet for 1920 shows, we are told, that 92.15 per cent. of the prisoners professed some church affiliation. The record runs surprisingly high, writes Rev. Leo Kalmer, Catholic chaplain of the prison, in *The Catholic Citizen* (Milwaukee). Protestants have 42.6 per cent. of the total prison population; Catholics, 45.1 per cent.; the Jews, 2.62 per cent.; the Greek and Russian Orthodox, 0.37 per cent.; whereas those of no religious affiliation show only 8.56. Yet only 40 per cent. of the total population of the country at large, according to the United States religious census of 1916, registered church affiliation of any kind. Limiting his calculation to the State of Illinois, the writer gets the following proportions, taking his figures from the 1916 census and from religious statistics of that year:

"Out of 6,152,257 inhabitants of Illinois there were: 1,171,381 Catholics, or 19.4 per cent., but 822 Catholics, or 32.25 per cent. in prison; 319,188 Methodists, or 5.2 per cent., but 331 Methodists, or 13.3 per cent. in prison; 170,452 Baptists, or 2.77 per cent., but 306 Baptists, or 12.04 per cent. in prison; 131,229 Presbyterians, or 2.13 per cent., but 82 Presbyterians, or 3.23 per cent. in prison; 777,752 of all other denominations, or 12.64 per cent., but 14.48 per cent. in prison.

"Hence, a total of 2,560,002, or 41 per cent. in all Illinois registered some church affiliation, whereas 3,629,884, or 59 per cent. registered no religion. But while 59 per cent. registered no religion in the State of Illinois, only 632, or 24.87 per cent. registered no religion in the State penitentiary of Illinois."

From this, says the writer, it would seem that the percentage of church affiliation among all denominations is much higher in penitentiaries than outside. The general average of church affiliation in Illinois is 41 per cent., while in the State penitentiaries it is (1916) 75.13 per cent. The chief denominations stand thus: Catholics in the penitentiaries, one and two-thirds times the percentage of Catholics outside the penitentiaries; Methodists, two and two-thirds their percentage outside; Baptists, four and two-fifths their percentage outside; Presbyterians, one and one-half times greater than their outside percentage, while the percentage of all other denominations is one and seven-tenths larger among prisoners than outside prisons. In 1910, we are told further, the Joliet records showed that 99.22 per cent. of the prison population announced religious affiliation. The writer gives this explanation of a paradoxical situation:

"All Catholics, according to a very strict rule of their Church, are obliged to receive First Communion in childhood and to go to confession and communion at least once a year, that is, to make their Easter duties, else they forfeit their right even to Christian burial. Yet out of 776 Catholics, over 100 had never received their First Communion, and 413 before their conviction had not made their Easter duties, some for one year, others for ten—twenty—forty years and more! Yet all these registered as Catholics. And 62 per cent. of Catholics in prison do not make their Easter duties.

"And we are sure that similar records on Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, etc., could be brought.

"The fact is simply this: Men ordinarily on entering prison give some church affiliation. There is usually no positively wrong motive actuating them. Nevertheless, it remains a fact that thereby the percentage of church affiliation in the penitentiary records is unduly increased.

"Hence we repeat: all religious denominations, generally speaking, are justified in cutting their percentage of religious affiliations in prison records in half!

"And any one blaming religion or any individual denomination for an unduly large percentage of prisoners of that denomination is misled by figures which are not correctly understood and far less correctly applied."

TO HEAL THE SICK BY WIRELESS

MIRACLES OF HEALING are nowadays worked by scientific means, in many cases effecting cures which would seem as wonderful to former generations as any of the remarkable deeds of healing attributed to the saints and Apostles. When a physician on shore can tell the master of a ship tossing on the waves a thousand miles away how to set the broken thigh-bone of a sailor, it may well be called a miracle of healing, and it is far from inappropriate that such work should be conducted by a church organization. The Seamen's Church Institute, of New York, we read in *The Times* of that city, has, besides its other work, established a station to give medical advice by radio to vessels at sea regardless of their nationality. KDKF is the call. The complete plans call for a powerful wireless station capable of reaching ships at a great distance, giving medical advice, directing the setting of broken limbs, and taking care of any emergency cases. As Captain Huntington, principal of the Institute's radio school, explains:

"If a ship at sea has any sickness aboard and she calls KDKF she will receive medical advice by radio. Vessels which are outside of our radius can relay from ship to ship to this station, distance being no factor."

The Seamen's Church Institute is now specializing in medical instruction. Seventy-five per cent. of the vessels in the merchant marine do not carry doctors and many men fail to receive proper first-aid treatment. This is why the Institute has established its medical course for ships' officers. The medical director of the Institute told *The Times* reporter that he had inspected ships and found on some of them there were no bandages or surgical cotton. The men, he said, would put gobs of oakum such as were used for calking decks on cuts and bruises, and would use any kind of lubricating grease for burns. This discovery prompted the Institute authorities to take measures to bring about a strict enforcement of an old law which orders every ship to carry a medicine-chest and first-aid equipment. After the school for officers was started it was found that many of them could not use a clinical thermometer and did not know even the rudimentary principles of medicine and surgery. In the schools the students work with the standard Shipping Board equipment that they will encounter at sea. The idea of Dr. Wilson, the medical director, is that all instruction shall be practical. He believes that seamen ought to be able to receive without delay at least the sort of treatment and nursing that the mother of a family out in an isolated country spot would be expected to give in case of illness or emergency.

In the Institute's clinic, where sailors of all nationalities are given free medical advice and treatment, as many as sixty seamen a day are being given help. Dr. Wilson is quoted as saying:

"We are in touch with every social-service agency in the city. We send seamen to every hospital in the city, and we have special beds in some hospitals that are given to seamen. Besides seamen in need of every kind of medical attention, from slight matters to very important, there are men who come in here who are suffering from the results of their war-experiences—shell-shocked men. Or perhaps they are just completely discouraged. Sometimes a man only needs advice. Sometimes he needs a big steak—and when he does he is sent down-stairs to get it. When I say that I get anything I want here for my patients I mean it."

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CURRENT POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

THE author of "Songs of the Sourdough" and "Spell of the Yukon" has deserted the cold North for the bohemian haunts of Paris. His latest volume, "Ballads of a Bohemian" (Barse & Hopkins), contains this, to which he prefixes his own introduction. "After old men and children I am greatly interested in dogs. I will go out of my way to caress one who shows any desire to be friendly. There is a very filthy fellow who collects cigaret-stubs on the Boul' Mich', and who is always followed by a starved yellow cur. The other day I came across them in a little side street. The man was stretched on the pavement brutishly drunk and dead to the world. The dog, lying by his side, seemed to look at me with sad, imploring eyes. Tho all the world despise that man, I thought, this poor brute loves him and will be faithful unto death. From this incident I wrote the verses that follow":

THE OUTLAW

By Robert W. Service

A wild and woful race he ran
  Of lust and sin by land and sea;
Until, abhorred of God and man,
  They swung him from the gallows-tree.
And then he climbed the Starry Stair,
  And dumb and naked and alone,
With head unbowed and brazen glare,
  He stood before the Judgment Throne.

The Keeper of the Records spoke:
  "This man, O Lord, has mocked Thy Name.
The weak have wept beneath his yoke,
  The strong have fled before his flame.
The blood of babes is on his sword;
  His life is evil to the brim:
Look down, decree his doom, O Lord!
  Lo! there is none will speak for him."

The golden trumpets blew a blast
  That echoed in the crypts of Hell,
For there was Judgment to be passed,
  And lips were hushed and silence fell.
The man was mute; he made no stir,
  Erect before the Judgment Seat. . . .
When all at once a mongrel cur
  Crept out and cowered and licked his feet.

It licked his feet with whining cry.
  Come Heav'n, come Hell, what did it care?
It leapt, it tried to catch his eye;
  Its master, yea, its God was there.
Then, as a thrill of wonder sped
  Through throngs of shining seraphim,
The Judge of All looked down and said:
  "Lo! here is one who pleads for him.

"And who shall love of these the least,
  And who by word or look or deed
Shall pity show to bird or beast,
  By Me shall have a friend in need.
Ay, tho his sin be black as night,
  And tho he stand mid men alone,
He shall be softened in My sight,
  And find a pleader by My Throne.

"So let this man to glory win;
  From life to life salvation glean;
By pain and sacrifice and sin,
  Until he stand before Me—*clean*.
For he who loves the least of these
  (And here I say and here repeat)
Shall win himself an angel's pleas
  For Mercy at My Judgment Seat."

BEFORE the leaves lose their first fresh greenness we must pass on this from *The Outlook*. Summer days will bring a calmer spirit:

WARNING

By Amelia Josephine Burr

Ask me nothing now, my dear—
The stars are all too large and near;
At dusk the peepers in the pool
Make my pulses play the fool;
Robins with morning winds awake
And in my spirit barriers break;
The willows are too golden green,
The grasses are too young and clean,
The little brooks too loud and swift;
Too red a crest the maples lift.
The heart of life beats high and glad—
Can we keep wise when earth goes mad?
Do not ask me anything
Lest misfortune fall.
I am in love with Love and Spring
And not with you at all!

EVERY city old enough has these streets, mostly overrun with foreign peoples whose mode of life shows no congruence with the few evidences of decayed splendors still clinging to the houses. *The Bookman* gives us this quiet brooding:

IN AN OLD STREET

By David Morton

The twilight gathers here like brooding thought,
  Haunting each shadowed dooryard and its door,
With gone, forgotten beauty that was wrought
  Of hands and hearts that come this way no more.
Here an intenser quiet stills the air
  With old remembering of what is not:
Of silver slippers gone from every stair,
  And silver laughter long and long forgot.

Deeper and deeper where this dusk is drifted,
  Gathers a sense of waiting through the night,
About old doors whose latch is never lifted,
  And dusty windows vacant of a light. . . .
Deeper and deeper, till the gray turns blue,
  And one by one the patient stars peer through.

BROUGHT to the test of food, the simple life, or even democracy, if you will, may be trusted to win according to the gospel of the antipodes. In the Sydney *Bulletin* is this:

THE WISDOM

By Dale Collins

A blare of brass and a throb of drums—
And Solomon comes! Solomon comes!
A thousand guards and a glint of steel,
Ivory wrought in his chariot-wheel.
A silken standard which hides the sun,
A mantle of Tyrian purple, spun
By the cunningest hands in the wise old East,
So Solomon goes to his mighty feast.

The breath of lutes and the twanged strings sigh—
And the Queen goes by! The Queen goes by!
The Lady of Sheba in cloth of gold
With her hennaed nails and her dark eyes bold.
A peacock perches behind her chair;
The sun lights diamonds in her hair;
The music glows like the heart of wine,
For Sheba goes with the King to dine.

Rattling hoofs through the city's heat,
The shepherd passes along the street!
And his nut-brown maid is at his side,
He has his pipes and the skies are wide;
His chest is bare to the breeze's kiss;
The thought of eating is honest bliss;
He knows content and his spirit sings—
So a fig, I say, for all your Kings!

THE Bronx seems to be turning to uses of poetry which may redeem it from its exclusive inspiration to satire. There is a little too much literature here, both in phrase and allusion, to comport realistically with the figures conjured up of Antonio and Angelina, but otherwise it will do. At least the New York *Sun* thinks so:

SPRING IN THE BRONX

By John Ludlow

Now to the neighboring lots and fields in quest
Of dandelions for her thrifty board
The swart *signora* hies; her practised eye
Anticipates the skilful blade; alert,
From place to place the tender spoil she crops,
Bent o'er the verdant lea. The passer-by
Admires the pastoral beauty of her pose.
Full soon her apron with the greens is filled,
And home with swinging hips and cumbrous brogues
Elate she trudges—Verdi on her lips.

Soused in the crystal flood, and soused again,
And still once more, of grit and slug to cleanse,
Her culinary art the matron plies,
Learned in Calabria; the condiments,
Pepper and salt and vinegar, combine
To animate the mess, and scallions shrewd,
With copious olive-oil nutritious drenched,
The royal dressing; and, to vitalize
And quicken with the very breath of life,
The *aromatic garlic's tingling zest*!

Meanwhile Antonio from his muddy trench,
Lord of her heart and father of their brood,
Noblest of all the men in all the world
To Angelina, proud Antonio comes.
With shouts of joy the children greet their sire
Who, beaming, hugs his spouse, and to his breast
The sweet *bambino* fondles. At the sink
His rude ablutions done, they sit them down.

O *wondrous love! the shack where you abide*
Becomes a palace, and the laborer's fare
A banquet. From Antonio's ardent lips
The honeyed compliments effusive flow,
No sweeter had he borrowed Tasso's harp,
Or filched from Petrarch's lute its sweetest string—
And Angelina's rosy flush of pride
Attests her triumph and her wifely bliss.
Spring in The Bronx for some is Paradise.

WASHINGTON'S reputation as a sleeper might be shrunk if the same critical method were applied to him in connection with all the old houses in the country round that G. S. B. brings to one Lafayette legend. This versifier has been appearing less frequently of late in *The Tribune* "Conning Tower."

ANTIQUARIAN QUERIES

By G. S. B.

Ah, yes, he lodged here once, they say,
  The Marquis Lafayette.
He tarried for a night and day,
And dined and danced and went away;
Precisely when this happened, they
  Seem wholly to forget.

Was he nineteen or sixty-odd,
  The famous *General?*
When *the old ballroom's floor he trod*,
How was he clothed, one asks, how shod?
Alas, the local Homers nod—
  They do not know at all.

Was it in peace, or in the din
  And violence of war?
And was he sprightly, lithe, and thin,
Or dozy, with a double chin?
The legends end as they begin,
  And tell one nothing more.

The beaux of silver-buckled knee,
  The belles of yesteryear,
We can not question now, and we
Need not to question; for, you see,
He never came, *le cher Marquis*,
  Within two leagues of here.

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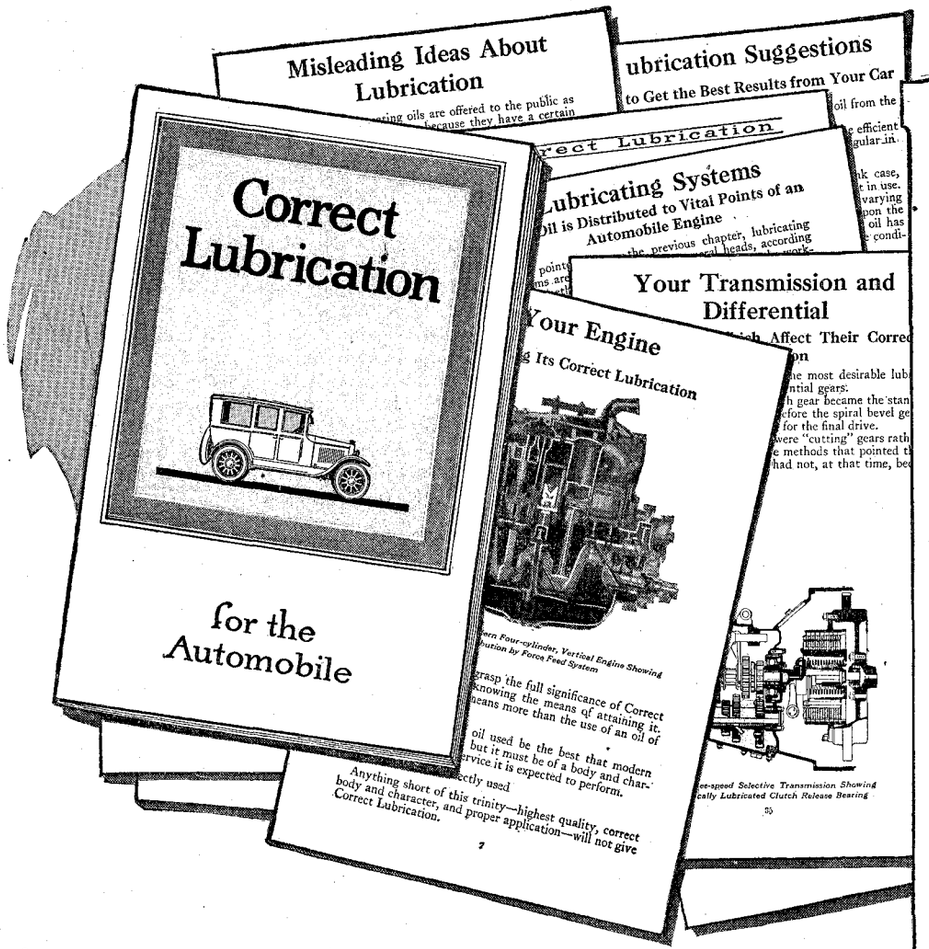
Misleading Ideas About Lubrication
ubrication Suggestions
to Get the Best Results from Your Car
Correct Lubrication
Lubricating Systems
Automobile Engine
Your Transmission and Differential
Your Engine
Its Correct Lubrication
for the Automobile
Anything short of this trinity—highest quality, correct body and character, and proper application—will not give Correct Lubrication.

$100,000,000 Repair Waste

Let this Booklet cut down your engine and chassis troubles and repairs

EVERY automobilist who wants to cut down repair bills should have this Booklet. It strikes its keynote in the opening sentence, "*One half of every dollar spent for automobile repairs is wasted!*"

Every year American motorists spend at least one hundred million dollars unnecessarily for engine repairs.

Our Booklet, "Correct Lubrication," diagnoses the cause of much of this immense national waste. It deals simply and scientifically with first causes.

It discusses causes of repairs, engine factors, lubrication factors, carbon formation. It describes oil tests—where they are important—where they mean nothing, or worse than nothing. It deals with transmission and differential lubrication, explaining why lubrication practice of a few years back is today obsolete—why old practice points to repair bills.

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* * *

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GARGOYLE

Mobiloils

A grade for each type of motor

Abbreviated Edition

How to Read the Chart:

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloils for engine lubrication of both passenger and commercial cars are specified in the Chart below.

A means Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"
B means Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"
E means Gargoyle Mobiloil "E"
Arc means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic

Where different grades are recommended for summer and winter use, the winter recommendations should be followed during the entire period when freezing temperatures may be experienced.

The recommendations for prominent makes of engines used in many cars are listed separately for convenience.

The Chart of Recommendations is compiled by the Vacuum Oil Company's Board of Automotive Engineers, and represents our professional advice on correct automobile lubrication.

NAMES OF AUTOMOBILES AND MOTOR TRUCKS	1921		1920		1919		1918		1917	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Allen	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Anderson	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Apperson (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models							A	A	Arc	Arc
Beck (Model A, Junior)	A	Arc								
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Briscoe	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Buick	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc
Cadillac	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chalmers	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chandler Six	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	A	A
Chevrolet (8 cyl.)				A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Model 490)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" All Other Models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	A
Cleveland	A	Arc	A	Arc						
Cole	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Columbia (Detroit)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Comet	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (Commercial)					A	Arc				
Cunningham	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
D-E (3½ ton)						A	Arc	A	A	A
" (2½ ton)	A	A	A	Arc	A	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
" (5 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Diamond T (1½ & 5 ton)	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" (Models U 2 ton & K 3½ ton)	A	A	A	A						
" All Other Models			Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Dixie Flyer	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Dodge Brothers	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Dort	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc
Elgin	A	Arc	A	Arc		A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc
Essex	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc				
Federal (Model S-36)							A	A	A	A
" (Special)							Arc	Arc		
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Grant (using gasoline)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc				
" (using kerosene)			A	A	A					
Grant (6 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (Com'l) (Model 17)				A	Arc					
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc				
Hal-Fer	A	A	A	A						
H. C. S.	A	A	A							
Haynes (6 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (12 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Holmes	A	A	B	A						
Hudson Super Six	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Hupmobile	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
I. H. C.							A	A	A	A
Jordan	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Jumbo	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Kelly-Springfield	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Kenworthy (4 cyl.)	A	A	A	A						
" (6 cyl.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc						
King (8 cyl.)			A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Kissel Kar (12 cyl.)							A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
LaFayette (Indianapolis)	A	A	A	A						
Lexington (Continental Eng.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Liberty	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Lincoln	A	A								
Locomobile	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	E	E
Luverne (2½ ton)	A	A	A	Arc						
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Maxwell	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Maxwell	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Mercer	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Mitchell	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc
Monroe (Model M-3)							A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Nash	Arc	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (Model 671)							A	A		
" (Commercial) (Quad)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
" (1 ton and 2 ton)	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
National (6 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" (12 cyl.)					A	A	A	A	A	A
Oakland	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Oldsmobile (4 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc				
" (6 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc	Arc
" (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Overland	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Packard	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Paige (6 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (Continental Eng.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A						
Pan (Model 250)							Arc	Arc		
" All Other Models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	A
Peerless (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models							Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Pierce-Arrow	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Com'l) (5 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" " All Other Models	A	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Premier	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Reo	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Republic (1 and 1½ ton)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
R & V Knight	B	A	B	A						
Saxon	A	Arc	A	Arc	E	E	E	E	E	E
Scripps-Booth (4 cyl.)							Arc	Arc	A	Arc
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc
Selden (3½ ton)									A	Arc
" (5 ton)	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc		
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Stearns-Knight	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	A
Stephens	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc
Studebaker	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Stutz	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Templar	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Velie (Model 34)	A	Arc	A	Arc						
" (Commercial) (3½ ton)					A	Arc	A	Arc		
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Westcott	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
White (16 valve)							A	A	A	A
" (3 and 5 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A				
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Willys-Knight	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	A
Willys Six					Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Winton	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc

Prominent Makes of Engines

Beaver (Models J-JA-JB and JC)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
" All Other Models	A	A	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Buda (Models ATU-BTU-CTU-DTU-ETU-FTU-HU-BTU-ITU-XU-XTU-YU-YTU	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Buda All Other Models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Continental (Model RO)	A	A	A	A	A	A				
" (Model T)					A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Falls	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
G. B. & S. (Model AA)	A	A	A	A	A	A				
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Herschell-Spillman (Models JU-SV and VA)					A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Hinkley	A	A	A	A	A	A				
Lycoming	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Northway (Model 10B)									Arc	Arc
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rochester (Duesenberg)	A	A	A	A						
Waukesha (Models CU-DU-EU & FU)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
" All Other Models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Weidely	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Wisconsin (Models Q & QU)					A	Arc	A	Arc	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

DOMESTIC BRANCHES NEW YORK (*Main Office*) Philadelphia Detroit Minneapolis Kansas City, Kan. Boston Pittsburgh Chicago Indianapolis Des Moines

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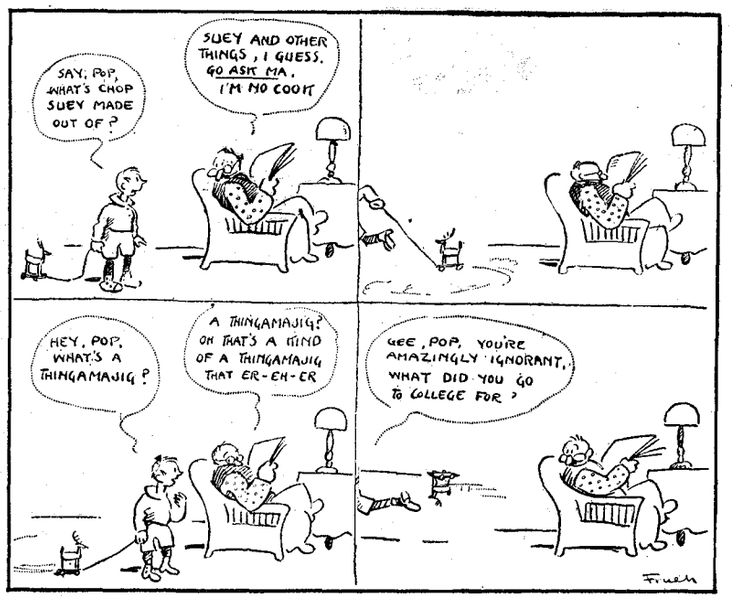
PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

EDISON'S POSERS ANSWERED—IN VARIOUS WAYS

THE ANSWERS to Mr. Edison's test questions disclose a good many difficulties and disagreements. "In the form in which they reach the public, they do not admit of definite answers," observes the New York *Times*, which thereupon proceeds to differ both with the New York *Herald* and the New York *World* as to "What country consumed the most tea before the war?" "Russia," replies *The Times*. "England," says *The World*, while *The Herald* finds the answer in "China." The questionnaire which led Mr. Edison to remark that "college men are amazingly ignorant," it appears, is capable of causing difficulties in other quarters, even tho *The Times*, at least, announces that its answers "have been gathered from books of reference and experts, and, in a few cases where they were not available, from the best handy opinion." The collection of the questions in the first place was a matter of considerable difficulty, since candidates were not allowed to carry away the printed lists, and, we are told, "the published questions have been reproduced by some astonishing feats of *memory*." Mr. Edison has refused to give out the text of his questions. "The name of the young man who made public most of the questions the nation is racking its brains over," says the New York *Herald*, quoting Mrs. Edison, "is not to be found in the records at the Edison Laboratory, at all," and the Secretary there thinks he may have taken the examination under an assumed name. *The Times* gives as the authority for its list the names of two young men who, even if they "flunked" Mr. Edison's quiz, seem to have given evidence of remarkable memories.


SAY, POP, WHAT'S CHOP SUEY MADE OUT OF?
SUEY AND OTHER THINGS, I GUESS. GO ASK MA. I'M NO COOK
HEY, POP, WHAT'S A THINGAMAJIG?
A THINGAMAJIG? OH THAT'S A KIND OF A THINGAMAJIG THAT ER-EH-ER
GEE, POP, YOU'RE AMAZINGLY IGNORANT, WHAT DID YOU GO TO COLLEGE FOR?
Frueh

EDISON JUNIOR.

—Frueh in the New York *World*.

With regard to the questionnaire itself, *The Times* observes:

> In some questions the individual answerer is called upon to render his verdict on controversies which have raged among the learned for centuries and filled libraries with books of research and polemics.
>
> For instance: "Who invented printing?" No answer can be made before the previous question, "What is printing?" is answered. If the mere stamping of impressions is meant, Assyria, Egypt, China, Babylonia, and Chaldea may contest for the distinction, for the making of impressions by seals and dies is one of the oldest arts. Wood or metal types were used for printing initials on manuscripts in the tenth century.
>
> If printing with presses and movable types is meant, the oldest known specimen is said to be a Korean work of the fourteenth century in the British Museum. But there is reason to believe that China or Japan may have practised the art centuries earlier than this.
>
> If modern European printing with movable types is meant, another controversy is opened. The invention is commonly attributed to Johann Gutenberg, of Mainz. Many scholars contend that the inventor was Laurens Janszoon Coster, of Haarlem; that Gutenberg, who was employed in the shop of Coster, stole the types and fled into Germany with them. There is much evidence that Gutenberg did not claim to be the inventor and that he became known as such because his books were the first to be widely circulated.
>
> The more learned the answerer the more difficult he would find it to answer this question and many others like it. For instance, the question as to which city and country furnishes the finest china is one which calls upon the candidate for a job in Edison's plant to pass a positive judgment where critics and connoisseurs disagree. The tendency of experts in dealing with art matters is to shun utterly the attempt to make decisions on questions of taste.

Even more striking than these objections to Mr. Edison's list, perhaps, are the cases in which even the few authorities, who have thus far set out to answer the collected questions, show an absolute disagreement. The matter of tea-consumption has already been cited. To the question, "Who is called the father of railways?" *The World* replies, "Vanderbilt," *The Times*, "John Stevens, 1749–1838, of Hoboken, N. J." The authorities consulted by *The Times* hold that the telescope at Mount Wilson Observatory is the largest in the world, and the New York *Herald* agrees, but *The World* announces that the answer is "Lick." In bounding France, both *The World* and *The Herald* omit the small principality of Monaco. Virginia is credited with "the largest amethyst-mines" by *The Times*, while Texas is the choice of *The World*. The minor disagreements between even so small a number of authorities as the three New York newspapers would fill half a column. The answers and questions, as given below, are taken from *The Times:*

1. *What countries bound France?*

Spain, the tiny independent state of Andorra in the Pyrenees, Monaco, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Luxemburg, and Belgium.

2. *What city and country produce the finest china?*

Some say Limoges, France; some say Sèvres, France; some say Dresden, Germany; some say Copenhagen, Denmark.

3. *Where is the river Volga?*

In Russia.

4. *What is the finest cotton grown?*

Sea Island cotton, or Egyptian cotton, according to different experts.

5. *What country consumed the most tea before the war?*

Russia.

6. *What city in the United States leads in making laundry machines?*

Chicago.

7. *What city is the fur center of the United States?*

St. Louis has been the raw fur center until the month of April of the present year, when New York apparently eclipsed it. It is nip and tuck between the two cities, with New York leading. New York is incontestably the center of fur manufacturing and retail selling.

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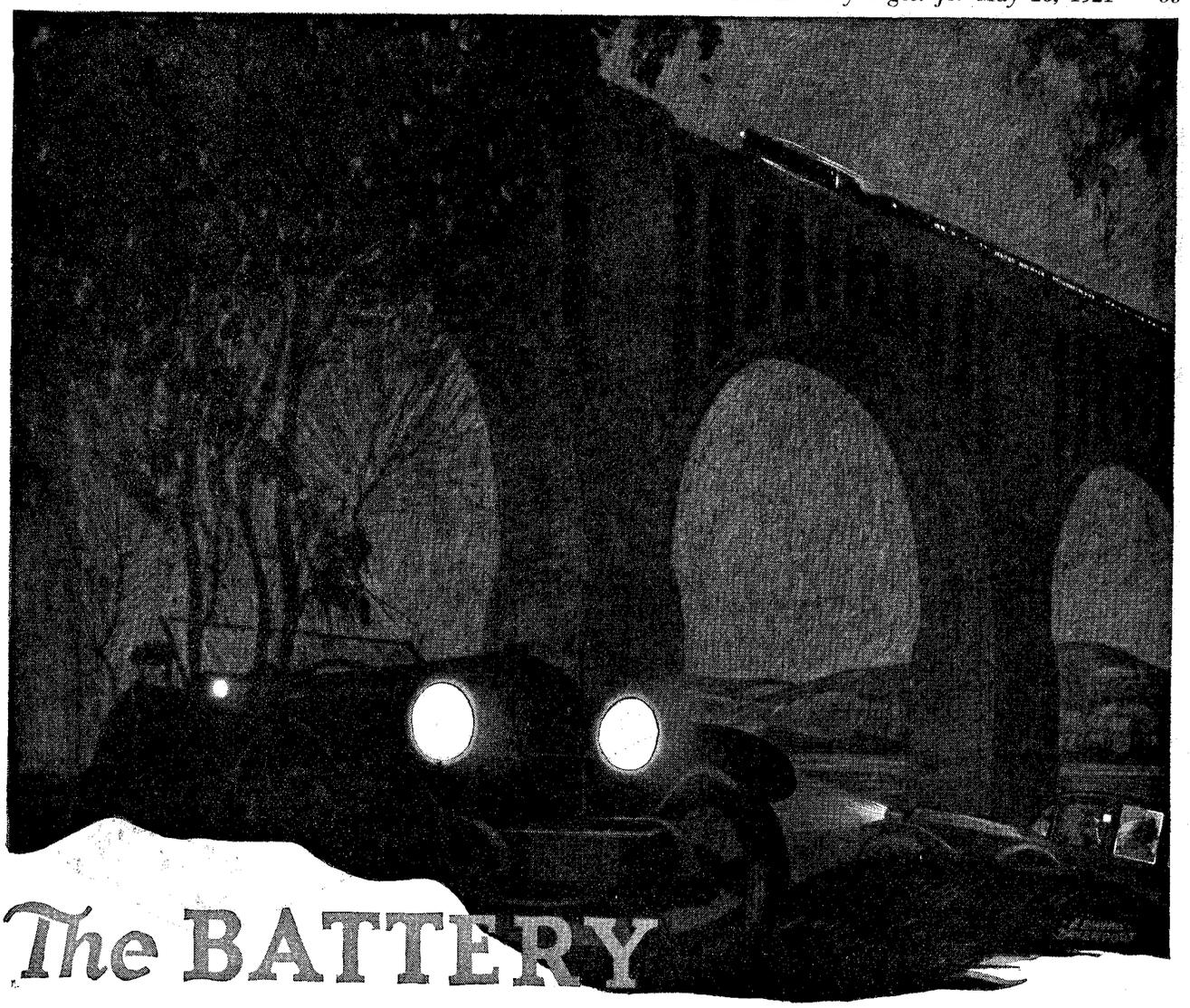
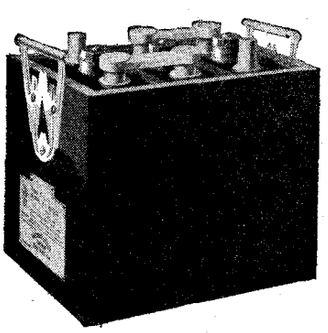


The BATTERY

The battery built by Westinghouse. Thousands of motorists bought it without question. It must be a good battery. It must have a wealth of power. It must excel. It does.

Because Westinghouse has established a record for success. Westinghouse achievements are known. The first air brake was a Westinghouse. Automatic railway signals were Westinghouse. A half century of prominence in the development of power and safety in transportation made the building of a battery a logical step. The Westinghouse Battery is another Westinghouse triumph.



The Westinghouse Battery has measured up to expectations. Motorists who buy on faith have confidence justified. Technical examination of parts, principle and performance turns faith into fact.

To go with this super-battery Westinghouse Attention was born—a new development in battery service. It is for the battery now in your car—regardless of its make. At the Westinghouse Service Station you will never be urged to buy a new battery until you really need it. Westinghouse Attention advocates repairs as long as they are economical—the purchase of a Westinghouse only when economy dictates.

WESTINGHOUSE UNION BATTERY CO., Swissvale, Penna.

WESTINGHOUSE BATTERIES

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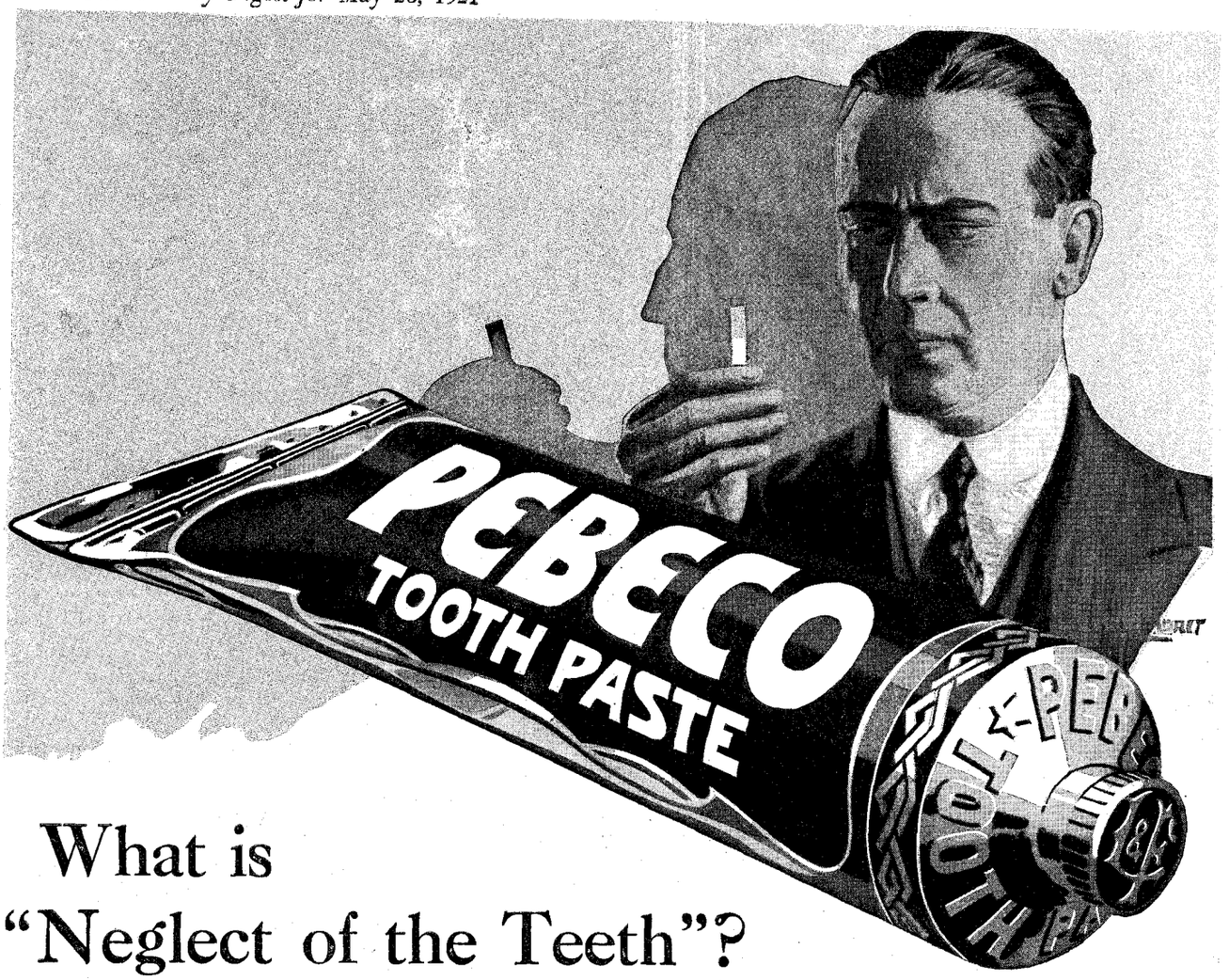


What is "Neglect of the Teeth"?

A hundred years ago, the words " neglect of the teeth " were seldom used.

Now you hear the phrase time after time.

What does it mean to you? If it simply means brushing them once in a while so they will look clean, it doesn't mean enough.

There are causes of tooth decay which you can combat.

The London *Times*, describing a three days' conference on prevention of the diseases of teeth, held recently in Manchester, England, quotes an eminent British dental authority as " declaring that the one and only cause was action on the exterior enamel of the tooth of acid formed by bacteria from foodstuffs."

In other words, " Acid-Mouth " is a cause of tooth decay, according to this authority.

There may be other causes, as was believed by some dentists at the conference, but " Acid-Mouth " is acknowledged as a cause of much decay.

Pebeco Tooth Paste counteracts " Acid-Mouth."

" Neglect of the teeth " means not alone neglect of the looks of the teeth, but neglect of the health of the teeth and gums.

If by reason of your diet, or for other reasons, you have "Acid-Mouth," your teeth are sure to go unless you check "Acid-Mouth" with a dentifrice scientifically prepared for this purpose, as is Pebeco Tooth Paste.

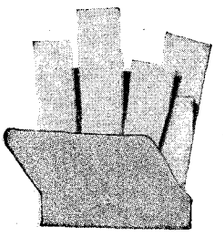
A simple test will disclose the acid condition of your mouth.

LEHN & FINK, Inc.

635 Greenwich Street, New York

Canadian Agents: Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Limited, 10 McCaul St., Toronto

Also makers of Lysol Disinfectant, Lysol Shaving Cream, and Lysol Toilet Soap



Have You "Acid-Mouth" ?

It Is Thought To Be the Chief Cause of Tooth Decay

These Test Papers Will Tell You—Sent Free With Ten-Day Trial Tube of Pebeco

There are probably many causes that contribute to decay of the teeth, but dental authorities seem to agree that in the vast majority of cases decay results from over-acidity of the mouth. You can easily tell if you have " Acid-Mouth," and also see how Pebeco tends to counteract this tooth-destroying condition, by the simple and interesting experiment with the test papers, which we will gladly send to you upon request.

Moisten a blue Litmus Test Paper on your tongue. If it turns pink, you have " Acid-Mouth." Brush your teeth with Pebeco and make another test. The paper will not change color, thus demonstrating how Pebeco helps to counteract " Acid-Mouth." Just send a post-card for Free Test Papers and Ten-Day Trial Tube of Pebeco.

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8. *What country is the greatest textile producer?*

Great Britain is so considered, but the United States is a close competitor in volume, and may even be slightly in the lead at the present day.

9. *Is Australia greater than Greenland in area?*

This is a catch question. Greenland looks far bigger on the square, flat maps on Mercator's projections, which represents the world as a cylinder, exaggerating the size of areas as they approach the poles. Australia is in reality more than three times as large as Greenland.

10. *Where is Copenhagen?*

In Denmark.

11. *Where is Spitzbergen?*

In the Arctic, north of Norway.

12. *In what country other than Australia are kangaroos found?*

In New Guinea.

13. *What telescope is the largest in the world?*

That at the Mount Wilson Observatory in California.

14. *Who was Bessemer and what did he do?*

An English engineer. He invented a process for making steel by taking carbon out of molten iron by the air-blast.

15. *How many States in the Union?*

Forty-eight.

16. *Where do we get prunes from?*

Prunes are grown in the Santa Clara Valley and elsewhere.

17. *Who was Paul Revere?*

The Minuteman who spread the alarm of the British march on Lexington.

18. *Who was John Hancock?*

The first signer of the Declaration of Independence.

19. *Who was Plutarch?*

A Greek of the first and second centuries A.D. who wrote the "Lives" and miscellaneous works.

20. *Who was Hannibal?*

The Carthaginian general who conquered most of Italy in the third century B.C.

21. *Who was Danton?*

A French Revolutionary orator who was sent to the guillotine by the Committee of Terror.

22. *Who was Solon?*

An Athenian lawgiver famous for twenty-three centuries for the remark to Crœsus (which modern historians say he did not make) to "Count no man happy until he is dead."

23. *Who was Francis Marion?*

General Marion was a principal leader of the Revolutionary forces in the Southern States.

24. *Who was Leonidas?*

The Spartan general who led the heroic defense of Thermopylæ.

25. *Where did we get Louisiana from?*

By purchase from France.

26. *Who was Pizarro?*

The Spanish conqueror of Peru.

27. *Who was Bolivar?*

The hero of the South-American wars of liberation from Spain.

28. *What war-material did Chile export to the Allies during the war?*

Nitrates.

29. *Where does most of the coffee come from?*

From Brazil.

30. *Where is Korea?*

A peninsula on the northeast coast of Asia.

31. *Where is Manchuria?*

A northeastern province of China touching Korea.

32. *Where was Napoleon born?*

Ajaccio, Corsica.

33. *What is the highest rise of tide on the North Atlantic coast?*

Seventy feet in the Bay of Fundy, between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

34. *Who invented logarithms?*

John Napier.

35. *Who was the Emperor of Mexico when Cortez landed?*

Montezuma.

36. *Where is the Imperial Valley and what is it noted for?*

In southern California, on the Mexican border, and noted for melons.

37. *What and where is the Sargasso Sea?*

A vast tract of seaweed floating in the North Atlantic Ocean.

38. *What is the greatest known depth of the ocean?*

Thirty-one thousand six hundred feet, at Nero Deep, near Guam.

39. *What is the name of a large inland body of water that has no outlet?*

The Great Salt Lake.

40. *What is the capital of Pennsylvania?*

Harrisburg.

41. *What State is the largest? Next?*

Texas. California.

42. *Rhode Island is the smallest State. What is the next and the next?*

Delaware. Connecticut.

43. *How far is it from New York to Buffalo?*

Three hundred and ninety-six miles by the shortest route.

44. *How far is it from New York to San Francisco?*

Three thousand three hundred miles.

45. *How far is it from New York to Liverpool?*

Three thousand one hundred and sixty-seven and one-half nautical miles.

46. *Of what State is Helena the capital?*

Montana.

47. *Of what State is Tallahassee the capital?*

Florida.

48. *What State has the largest copper-mines?*

Montana has the largest single mine in the Anaconda. The mines of Arizona have the greatest combined output.

49. *What State has the largest amethyst-mines?*

Virginia.

50. *What is the name of a famous violin-maker?*

Stradivarius.

51. *Who invented the modern paper-making machine?*

The major discovery was made by Robert, a Frenchman, tho it is often attributed erroneously to Fourdrinier, who introduced it into England.

52. *Who invented the typesetting machine?*

Mergenthaler was the first to perfect a highly practical one.

53. *Who invented printing?*

Nobody knows. Somebody in China, Japan, or Korea. Probably first invented in Europe by Laurens Janszoon Coster, of Haarlem.

54. *How is leather tanned?*

By immersion in an infusion of oak or hemlock bark or other material strong in tannic acid.

55. *What is artificial silk made from?*

From cotton or wood-pulp treated with acids and drawn into threads.

56. *What is a caisson?*

An enclosure to keep water from seeping or flowing into a space where engineering operations are taking place.

57. *What is shellac?*

A base for varnish made from lac, which is a resinous incrustation formed on certain trees in the East Indies by an insect resembling the cochineal.

58. *What is celluloid made from?*

Wood-pulp primarily.

59. *What causes the tides?*

The gravitational pull of the moon exerted powerfully on the ocean because of its fluidity, and weakly on the earth because of its comparative rigidity.

60. *To what is the change in seasons due?*

To the inclination of the earth to the plane of the ecliptic. In the earth's revolution around the sun, this causes the sun's rays to be received at varying inclinations, with consequent variations of temperature.

61. *What is coke?*

Coal after the more volatil components have been driven from it by heat.

62. *From what part of the North Atlantic do we get codfish?*

Off the Newfoundland banks.

63. *Who reached the South Pole?*

Amundsen, and then Scott.

64. *What is a monsoon?*

A periodic, alternating wind in the Indian Ocean.

65. *Where is Magdalena Bay?*

There is a Magdalena Bay in Lower California, one in Spitzbergen, and one in Colombia.

66. *From where do we import figs?*

Mainly from the Smyrna region in Asia Minor, which was formerly Turkish, but which since the war has become part of Greece.

67. *From where do we get dates?*

Arabia, India, North Africa, California, Arizona, and elsewhere.

68. *Where do we get our domestic sardines?*

From Maine and California.

69. *What is the longest railroad in the world?*

The Trans-Siberian.

70. *Where is Kenosha?*

In Wisconsin.

71. *What is the speed of sound?*

In dry air at freezing it travels about 1,091 feet a second. In water its speed is about 4,680 feet per second. It traveled at 11,463 feet 4 inches a second through an iron bar 3,000 feet long. Sound moves at a constantly diminishing rate of speed.

72. *What is the speed of light?*

Approximately 186,700 miles a second in a vacuum and slightly less through atmosphere.

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"Now, wasn't that real thoughtful of Phillips!"

Remembrance Advertising

TRADE MARK

Remembrance Advertising is pleasant advertising.

It does not brow-beat nor scold people into doing things.

It just makes them feel so genial and friendly that they go ahead and do them gladly —without stopping to reason about it at all.

It simply applies a knowledge of human nature to business. The glowing thread of friendliness runs through all life. People who buy things must buy them of someone. Naturally that one is he whom they like and trust more than the others.

Remembrance Advertising's message for you, and all business men, is that friendliness pays. It pays not only in the increased enjoyment which you take in more pleasant relations with your customers, but in the increased profits which come from steadier, more certain patronage. It pays so surely, so unmistakably, that you cannot afford to ignore or neglect it.

Brown & Bigelow can help you make your business more friendly and more profitable. We bring to the task of safeguarding and increasing good will a ripe experience of twenty-five successful years. And the skill and ingenuity of a highly developed manufacturing organization.

Our practical knowledge and facilities are at your disposal for the asking. Write for our helpful booklet, "Remembrance Advertising." It is sent free, without obligation, to any business executive.

Calendars — Fans — Holiday Greetings — Mailing Cards
Mission Leather Specialties—Metal and Celluloid Utilities

Brown & Bigelow — Saint Paul — Minnesota

Canadian Plant—Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario

Sales Offices in all Principal Cities

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

73. *Who was Cleopatra and how did she die?*

She was a Queen of Eygpt, a contemporary of Julius Cæsar and Mark Antony, and committed suicide by causing an asp to bite her.

74. *Where are condors found?*

In the Andes.

75. *Who discovered the law of gravitation?*

Sir Isaac Newton.

76. *What is the distance between the earth and sun?*

Ninety-three million one hundred thousand miles.

77. *Who invented photography?*

Scheele, a Swede, discovered the principles about 1780 and Wedgwood, English, first applied them in June, 1802. Daguerre and Neipce, in France, produced the daguerreotype, but Dr. John William Draper, of New York University, in 1840, first improved it so as to make it practicable for taking the pictures of human beings.

78. *What country produces the most wool?*

Australia.

79. *What is felt?*

A cloth made from matted wool, fur, or hair, by pressure, as opposed to weaving.

80. *What cereal is used in all parts of the world?*

No cereal is used in all parts of the world. Wheat is used most extensively, with rice and corn next.

81. *What States produce phosphates?*

Arkansas, Tennessee, and other Southern States.

82. *Why is cast iron called pig iron?*

Because of a fancied resemblance of the row of channels into which the molten metal flows to a litter of pigs.

83. *Name three principal acids?*

Hydrochloric, sulfuric, and nitric.

84. *Name three powerful poisons?*

Cyanide of potassium, strychnin, and arsenic.

85. *Who discovered radium?*

Madame Curie in Paris in 1902.

86. *Who discovered the x-ray?*

Roentgen, a German, in 1895.

87. *Name three principal alkalis?*

Soda, potash, and ammonia.

88. *What part of Germany do toys come from?*

Nuremburg and the Nuremburg region.

89. *What States bound West Virginia?*

Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Kentucky, and Ohio.

90. *Where do we get peanuts from?*

California, Georgia, Virginia, and other Southern States and southern Pennsylvania.

91. *What is the capital of Alabama?*

Montgomery.

92. *Who composed "Il Trovatore"?*

Verdi.

93. *What is the weight of air in a room 20 by 30 by 10?*

484,861,000 pounds.

94. *Where is platinum found?*

Ural Mountains region separating Europe from Asia.

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95. *With what metal is platinum associated when found?*

Native platinum is found alloyed with copper, iron, gold, iridium, and osmium.

96. *How is sulfuric acid made?*

There are three commercial processes. (*a*) Chamber process: iron pyrites of sulfur roasted in special furnaces yield sulfur dioxid, which is collected in a lead chamber in the presence of water, oxygen, or air and nitrous anhydrid. (*b*) Catalytic or contact process: the raw materials, sulfur dioxid from burning sulfur or roasted iron pyrites and oxygen from the air, produce sulfur trioxid, which, when absorbed by water, gives sulfuric acid. Combination of sulfur dioxid and oxygen is carried on in the presence of a catalyzer, usually spongy platinum or iron oxid from pyrite burners. (*c*) Much sulfuric acid is made from waste gases of copper and zinc furnaces from ores rich in sulfur by the chamber process.

97. *Where do we get sulfur from?*

Louisiana and Texas.

98. *Who discovered how to vulcanize rubber?*

Charles Goodyear.

99. *Where do we import rubber from?*

South and Central America, Malay Peninsula, Ceylon, Borneo, Java, and equatorial Africa.

100. *What is vulcanite and how is it made?*

A black variety of hard rubber, capable of being cut and polished, made from the cheaper grades of rubber from Borneo and Java vulcanized with much sulfur.

101. *Who invented the cotton-gin?*

Eli Whitney.

102. *What is the price of 12 grains of gold?*

United States Assay Office price, May 12, 1921, was 56.695 cents.

103. *What is the difference between anthracite and bituminous coal?*

Hard coal is anthracite; soft coal is bituminous.

104. *Where do we get benzol from?*

The fractional distillation of coal-tar.

105. *Of what is glass made?*

A fusion of silica, usually in the form of natural sand, with two or more alkaline bases, such as soda, lime, or potash.

106. *How is window-glass made?*

By immersing a blowpipe in molten glass, introducing comprest air, and gradually withdrawing the blowpipe from the molten glass. This produces a large cylinder which is cut open and heated in a flattening oven until flat and then transferred to an annealing oven and gradually withdrawn from the heat.

107. *What is porcelain?*

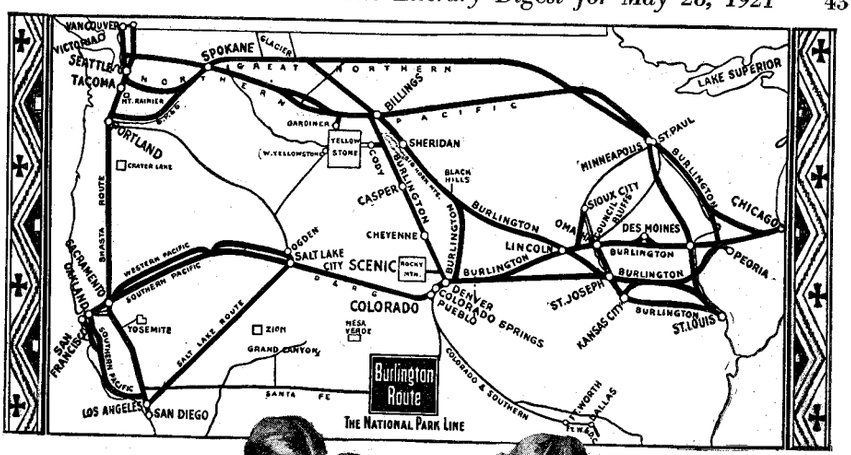
A fine earthenware differing from china in being harder, whiter, harder to fuse, and more translucent than ordinary pottery. (*a*) Natural porcelain: a mixture of kaolin and feldspar. (*b*) Artificial porcelain: gypsum and bone-ash replace the silicious materials.

108. *What country makes the best optical lenses and what city?*

"A catch question. The city of Jena, in Germany, formerly produced the best lenses, but recently the Bureau of Standards in Washington has turned out lenses excelled by none."—Dr. George F. Kunz, of Tiffany & Co.

109. *What kind of a machine is used to cut the facets on diamonds?*

A diamond lathe where "diamond cuts diamond."



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For anywhere West take the comfortable, dependable Burlington

To all the West's wild, glorious vacation land goes the Burlington. Begin now to plan *your* vacation in the realm of painted mountains, the enchanted land of thrills, delights and health.

Enjoy Burlington service to restful Rocky Mountain National-Estes Park, scenic Colorado—the Playground of the Nation, and surprising Utah, to thrilling Glacier Park, mysterious Yellowstone and her thrilling Cody Road, the "charmed" Pacific Northwest, glorious California—*whatever* wonder-spot you may choose.

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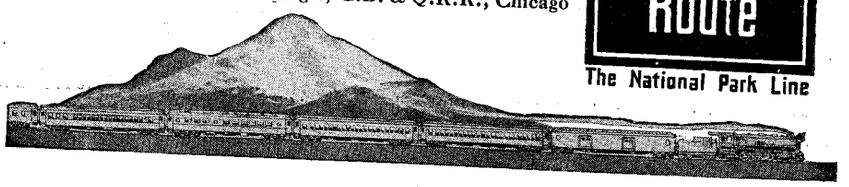

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

110. *What is a foot-pound?*
A unit of energy equal to the work done in raising one pound avoirdupois against the force of gravity the height of one foot.

111. *Where do we get borax from?*
California, Nevada, Texas, and Oregon.

112. *Where is the Assuan Dam?*
Across the Nile in Upper Egypt.

113. *What star is it that has been recently measured and found to be of enormous size?*
Betelguese.

114. *What large river in the United States flows from south to north?*
The San Joaquin River in California. The Red River of the North.

115. *What are the Straits of Messina?*
They separate Sicily from Italy.

116. *What is the highest mountain in the world?*
Mount Everest in the Himalayas.

117. *Where do we import cork from?*
Southern Europe and northern Africa.

118. *Where is the St. Gothard tunnel?*
Under the Alps.

119. *What is the Taj Mahal?*
A magnificent mausoleum built at Agra, India, by the Mogul Emperor Shah Jahan in memory of his favorite wife.

120. *Where is Labrador?*
A peninsula on the east coast of North America, running from St. Lawrence River to Hudson Bay.

121. *Who wrote "The Star-Spangled Banner"?*
John Spofford Smith wrote the music for a drinking-song for the Anacreonic Club in London about 1780. Francis Scott Key wrote the words.

122. *Who wrote "Home, Sweet Home"?*
John Howard Payne, an American, wrote the words. Sir Henry Bishop, an Englishman, wrote the music.

123. *Who was Martin Luther?*
The principal leader of the Reformation.

124. *What is the chief acid in vinegar?*
Acetic.

125. *Who wrote "Don Quixote"?*
Cervantes.

126. *Who wrote "Les Misérables"?*
Victor Hugo.

127. *What place is the greatest distance below sea-level?*
The Dead Sea. It is 1,300 feet below sea-level and is the most deprest accessible part of the earth's surface.

128. *What are ax-handles made of?*
Ash is generally used in the East and hickory in the West.

129. *Who made "The Thinker"?*
Auguste Rodin.

130. *Why is a Fahrenheit thermometer called Fahrenheit?*
It is named after Gabriel Daniel Fahrenheit, the German physicist, who invented it.

131. *Who owned and ran the New York "Herald" for a long time?*
James Gordon Bennett

132. *What is copra?*
The dried kernel of the coconut.

133. *What insect carries malaria?*
The mosquito of the genus *Anopheles*.

134. *Who discovered the Pacific Ocean?*
Balboa.

135. *What country has the largest output of nickel in the world?*
Canada.

136. *What ingredients are in the best white paint?*
Linseed-oil, with a small percentage of turpentine and liquid drier, together with a mixture of white lead and zinc oxid. "Paints made of the white-lead pigments, combined with zinc oxid, with or without a moderate percentage of inert pigments such as barytes, silica, asbestine, etc., have given the best results from the standpoint of durability and color maintenance."—Rogers's "Manual of Industrial Chemistry."

137. *What is glucose and how made?*
"It is remarkable how few of the apparently well-informed know what commercial glucose" really is. This is due to the confusion of terms which associate this misnamed starch product with grape-sugar and dextrose. It is quite true that dextrose (glucose) is an ingredient of commercial glucose, but the dextrose in the commercial glucose of to-day is the least important ingredient."—Rogers's "Manual of Industrial Chemistry." Commercial glucose is made from crude corn-starch liquor that is first converted into a liquid by being hydrolized by an acid then neutralized by a solution of sodium carbonate and finally filtered and evaporated in vacuum pans.

138. *In what part of the world does it never rain?*
"People have not been in one place long enough to know for a certainty where it never rains. Some natives of the Sahara Desert, however, have exprest amazement when they heard that water came from the skies. Rain has been reported in regions close to the poles, but neither of the discoverers of the North and South Poles was there any length of time."—United States Weather Bureau.

139. *What was the approximate population of England, France, Germany, and Russia before the war?*
England, 34,000,000 (United Kingdom, 45,000,000); France, 40,000,000; Germany, 65,000,000; Russia, 180,000,000.

140. *Where is the city of Mekka?*
In the kingdom of Hejaz, sixty-five miles east of the port of Jedda on the Red Sea.

141. *Where do we get quicksilver from?*
From cinnabar, the red sulfite of mercury, mined chiefly in California, Texas, and Spain.

142. *Of what are violin-strings made?*
From "catgut," now usually made from the intestines of sheep.

143. *What city on the Atlantic seaboard is the greatest pottery center?*
Trenton, N. J.

144. *Who is called the "father of railroads" in the United States?*
John Stevens, 1749–1838, of Hoboken, N. J.

145. *What is the heaviest kind of wood?*
Lignum-vitæ.

146. *What is the lightest wood?*
Basswood, at thirty pounds a cubic foot, has been called the lightest, but it has been asserted recently that balsa, or corkwood, found in South America, is the lightest.

MAKING LIFE HARD FOR THE SMUGGLER IN NEW YORK

SMUGGLING is one of the professions which have been stimulated by prohibition, it appears, even tho the authorities have gone to a good deal of extra trouble to hold down the lid. Another commodity has been added to the list of things worth smuggling. Prohibition laws resemble customs laws in one particular, at least: a certain percentage of the public feels no special compunction about breaking them. "Men and women of international reputation for service in uplift work, church work, women's clubs, and business organizations are ready to take a chance, or condone taking chances, on evading customs duties. Reputable journals, authors, and scenario writers win applause by describing methods of outwitting customs officers." So writes Thomas E. Rush, Surveyor of the Port of New York, in a recent detailed and interesting study of his domain ("The Port of New York," by Thomas E. Rush, Doubleday Page & Co.). A small percentage of American business men and travelers are said to be willing to resort even to using "sleeper" trunks, to claiming foreign residence or citizenship, to wrapping laces around the body, to secreting diamonds in the hair, to sewing long-used and faded labels on new Paris dresses, and to bribing foreign salesmen to perjure themselves by understating bills and receipts. Mr. Rush finds some comfort, however, in the fact that the lawbreakers, both actual and tentative, form a relatively small percentage of travelers, and that "the instinct to evade taxes and to consider tax-collectors fair game is as old as taxes and tax-gatherers." He calls to mind the fact that one of the lessons which Christ found time to drive home to the Pharisees of his own day was "the moral obligation to pay one's share of the cost of government—to pay taxes in proportion to taxable property and privileges possest."

But five of the many instances in connection with his own office in the port of New York, Mr. Rush goes on, suffice to indicate the need for eternal vigilance against smuggling:

The "Sugar Trust" paid to the Government nearly $3,000,000, which agents of that trust had in effect stolen from the Government by regularly "fixing" the scales so that the actual weight of sugar would be understated. For example, instead of 1,000 pounds, the scales would show 30 pounds less, or 970 pounds. Of course a number of unscrupulous employees had to be in collusion with the trust and presumably shared in the profits. There was a general clearing out of all agents who were in any way connected with the frauds. The story was told to the United States Senate, Sixty-first Congress, by Senator Owens in Document No. 60, entitled "Customs Frauds in New York."

The discovery of these frauds stimulated governmental investigation into the underweighing of all other commodities in the port. The cheese weights, for example,

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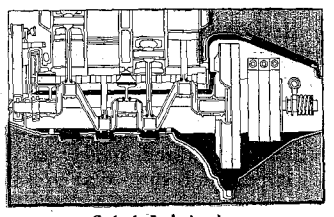
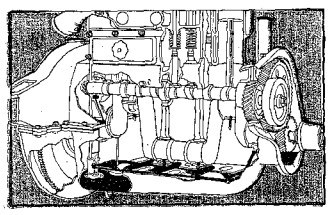
SUN OILS

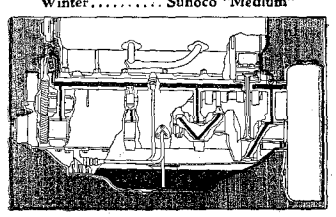
Why six types of motor oil are absolutely essential



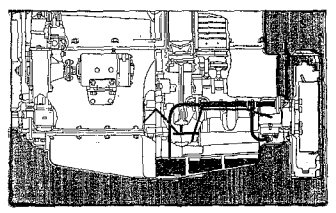
Splash Lubrication
Summer.....Sunoco "Light"
Winter.....Sunoco "Light"



Splash Circulating Lubrication
Summer.....Sunoco "Xtra Heavy"
Winter.....Sunoco "Medium"



Pressure Feed & Splash Lubrication
Summer.....Sunoco "Xtra Heavy"
Winter.....Sunoco "Medium"



Pressure Feed Lubrication
Summer.....Sunoco "XX Heavy"
Winter.....Sunoco "Xtra Heavy"

LUBRICATION is the most vital factor in the operation of your car. Investigations prove that three out of four repairs result from faulty lubrication. It must be accurate and efficient. Improperly lubricated, your engine cannot give you the service its maker intended. Power is throttled—working parts worn and carbon-clogged—its life shortened.

High quality in a motor oil, while absolutely essential, is not enough. It also must be the type that *exactly* meets the particular requirements of your lubrication system, engine speed, piston-ring clearance, operating temperatures, etc. These vary in different engines.

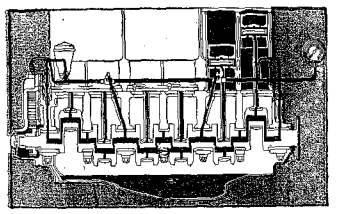
The wrong type of a good oil will damage your engine, steal its power, waste gasoline and oil just as quickly as a poor-quality oil. You must make certain your oil is *correct in type* as well as high in quality.

The Sun Company, one of the largest makers of quality lubricants in the world, spent years in studies and tests of automobile engines. We found that six types of oil were absolutely essential for the accurate and efficient lubrication of all cars.

That is why Sunoco Motor Oil—the most scientifically accurate engine lubricant possible to manufacture—is made in six distinct types—six different viscosities (bodies).

Sunoco is a non-compounded, 100 per cent distilled oil. It eliminates carbon troubles because it is free of residue which contains carbon-forming elements, as "The Burning Test" proves. It conserves full engine power and prevents friction-drag and wear on the bearings.

Start buying lubrication instead of just "oil." Have your crank case drained, cleaned, and refilled with the Sunoco type designated for your car by the dealer's "Sunoco Lubrication Guide." A copy of this guide will be sent free on request.



Full Pressure Feed Lubrication
Summer.....Sunoco "Special"
Winter.....Sunoco "Heavy"

The Burning Test

Ordinary motor oils, when subjected to the heat of combustion, leave a thick, sticky tar which adheres to cylinder walls, piston heads, valves, etc., and forms hard carbon deposits.

Engine heat does not destroy the lubricating qualities of SUNOCO. It is a straight-run, wholly-distilled, non-compounded oil—every drop the same. SUNOCO leaves no residue to cause carbon troubles.

If your dealer is not yet handling Sunoco send us his name and address

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More than 1,500,000 gallons of lubricating oils per week **Philadelphia** *Branch Offices and Warehouses in 28 Principal Cities*

SUNOCO MOTOR OIL

TO THE TRADE—Write for details of our Sunoco Sales Plan and Lubrication Service

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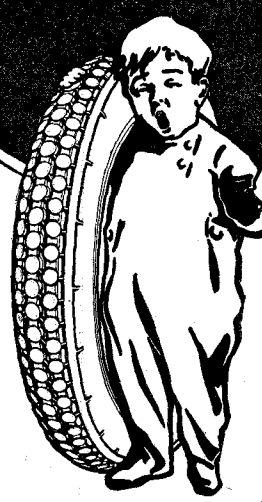
Let your next tire be

FISK



Trade Mark Reg U.S Pat Off.

Time to Re-tire?
(Buy Fisk)

THE wise man buys extra mileage. The extra mileage buyer is sure of his value in Fisk Cord Tires.

Sold only by dealers

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

were found to be one-third too small! None of the other illegal activities, however, approached in interest the peculations of the Sugar Trust and government employees. The Special Agent of the Treasury Department who discovered these practises proved that they had been indulged in for more than a decade. He sustained his charges with adequate proof, and subsequently received a moiety of $100,000, and was promoted to the position of deputy surveyor.

The second typical incident was the discovery of what is known as the "sleeper" trunks. Information had been received by the surveyor of the port that passengers' baggage was passing through the port unexamined. Plans were laid for investigation, but the frauds were so carefully concealed that it required nearly a year of constant effort and surveillance to break up the practise.

The fraud was cleverly executed. It is an interesting speculation to imagine what might have been accomplished for the world's greater happiness if the study, inventiveness, persistency, thoroughness, foresight, and courage which were involved in this attempt to escape customs had only been spent legitimately. The plan of operation disclosed also a conspiracy between foreign dealers in gowns, lingerie, and other valuable merchandise and their consignees in the port of New York, and various subordinates of steamship companies.

The original plan, which was carried out successfully for many years, was to ship the so-called "sleeper" trunks as "left-over" baggage, ostensibly belonging to passengers who had arrived previously; to carry out this idea, the names of certain previously arrived passengers were selected and the trunks regularly tagged and labeled with their names; the baggage-master, who was in the conspiracy, when informed that these trunks were coming on certain vessels, would take pains to secrete them from the observation of the customs inspectors, and when the opportunity favored would simply deliver them to an expressman for shipment to some point where they would be claimed and reshipt to their ultimate destination.

After the suspicions of the customs authorities were aroused customs guards were placed on the piers to prevent the removal of all baggage which had not been regularly examined by the customs inspector. Substitution of the contents of the trunks was then resorted to. Upon the arrival of the "sleeper" trunks, the baggage-master would secrete them on the pier, detach the address tags and remove other marks of identification, and transfer their contents to other trunks which he shrewdly substituted. The latter were usually the property of second-class passengers who had not sailed and had abandoned their baggage held by the company for possible claims. This baggage was submitted to the inspectors and represented to contain servants' baggage of "passengers who had previously arrived," and was of very little or of no dutiable value. When the customs officers had left the pier after their usual day's work the original trunks were taken from their hiding-place and delivered to the baggage expressman, also in the conspiracy, who shipt them to a fictitious address in some suburban town. Upon arrival, one of the conspirators would claim the trunks at this

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point and reship them to their ultimate destination. The name "sleeper" trunk was given because the trunk was left on the dock and permitted to lie there undisturbed—to sleep, as it were—until the opportunity arrived to remove the same.

After the scheme had been uncovered by the customs officials, several of the newspapers attempted to give a sensational account of the manner in which these trunks were landed and disposed of by a system known as the "trolley route," which consisted of a trolley being rigged up from a steamer to an adjoining pier where the trunks were landed and turned over to an expressman for delivery.

Arrests were made and convictions obtained, not, however, until more than two million dollars in revenue had been lost.

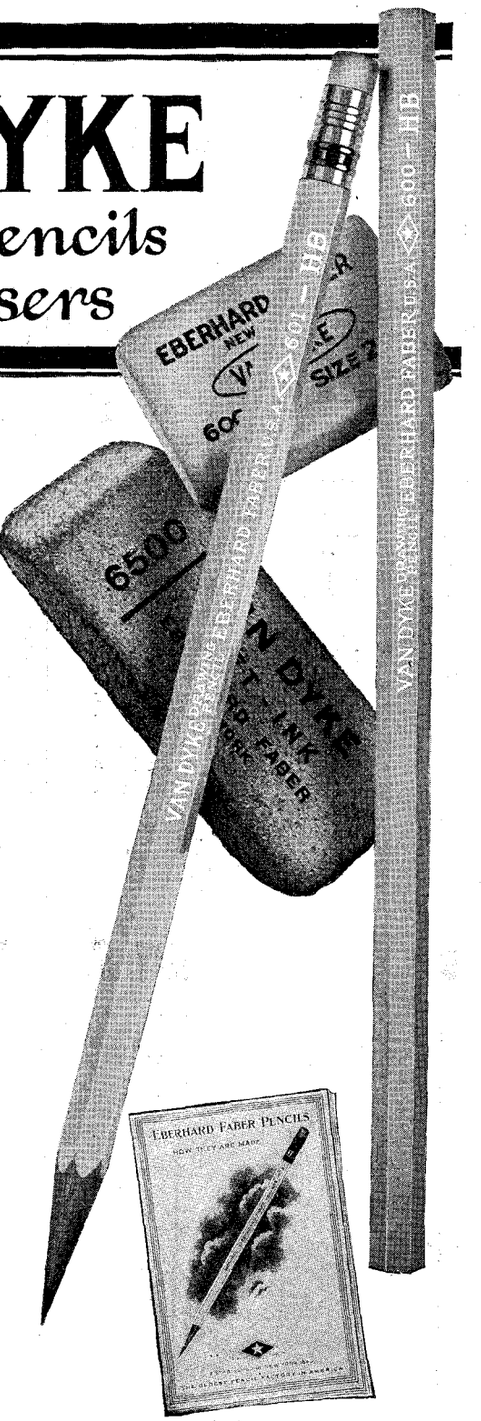
One of the most dramatic incidents in the history of the port occurred in the early part of February, 1918, when orders were issued from Washington to search thoroughly the S. S. *Nieuw Amsterdam* for poisoned pollen supposed to have been indirectly transmitted from Germany for the purpose of scattering the same in our great wheat-fields in the West and in that way destroying the crops. The precautions taken by the Customs Service in the port required the assignment of 350 men and women, an extraordinarily large number of subordinates to be assigned to one ship. Their investigation was so thorough that it required three days.

During all that time a citizen of Holland, who was in business in Australia and a passenger on that ship, had as part of his baggage 2,062 ampules of salvarsan valued at $30,000. The trunk which contained the passenger's clothing was made of green cedar wood, at a cost in Holland of $140. It was duly examined, as the baggage of all other passengers was examined, and apparently contained nothing but clothing. Subsequently it was removed to the room engaged by the passenger in one of the hotels in the city and placed near a radiator in the room; the heat issuing therefrom warped the fresh wood; fearing that the heat would crack the ampules, the passenger took the pieces of the trunk apart and removed the drug. These ampules were inserted in various perforations made in the wood at the top, bottom, and sides of the trunk, drilled to a depth of seven inches and in diameter about one-half an inch. The ampules were carefully packed in these holes; they were purchased in Holland for $7,000, apparently having been imported into that country from Germany. The job was so well done that it escaped the detection of the customs authorities in Holland, from whom no export license was obtained; it likewise escaped the rigid scrutiny of the customs officers of this port. Efforts were made to dispose of the medicine to various chemists in this city, and through a patient of one of our city physicians who laid plans for the exportation of the same to Argentina, where it was reported that very much higher prices could be obtained, the fraud was detected, the smuggler arraigned before the United States Commissioner, fined $250, and the merchandise confiscated.

Well Enough.—"Does this piece of goods wear well?" inquired the shopper. The clerk leaned toward her confidentially.

"No, madam," he replied. "I'll warrant that you'll have a perfectly legitimate excuse for getting a new gown the second time you wear this."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

VAN DYKE
drawing pencils and erasers



The quality of diamonds

The graphite in Van Dyke pencils is pure carbon. It is as pure as diamonds—which are also pure carbon.

This purity of its graphite makes Van Dyke the wonderful pencil it is—makes it last and last—makes it smooth and free drawing—makes it very economical.

In the arts and in business Van Dyke is *the* choice of people who *know* pencils.

One of the sixteen degrees (from 6B softest to 8H, hardest) is *just right* to do some job best.

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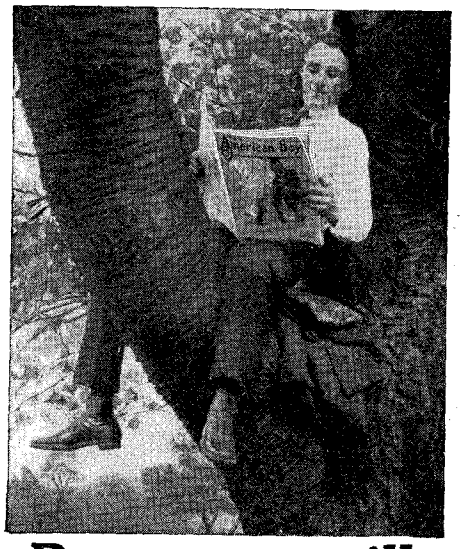

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It endures eternally in the hearts of boys; in the splendid stories and pictures in THE AMERICAN BOY. Your boy's craving for romance is natural, the abiding spirit of adventure, the normal boy hunger for expression of his personal ideals of courage and self-reliance.

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Your boy needs THE AMERICAN BOY because he'll love it. It will broaden his outlook—will help him to find himself; will arouse in him the desire and will to develop himself for a strong, successful manhood. Subscribe for him. Use the coupon. Or tell your newsdealer to get it for you every month.

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OUR FOREIGN-LANGUAGE PRESS ON IMMIGRATION

(*Continued from page* 20)

constructed such a form of government as invited lovers of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" from all parts of the world, while nature cooperates in providing room for workers from every land and every kind of work in America's enormous material resources.

We present the various foreign-language newspapers in alphabetical order, and begin with the

ARMENIAN-AMERICAN

Among the Armenian press the *Gotchnag*, a weekly published in New York City, favors immigration, because it wishes all those living "where their life and liberty is not safe" to come to this free country and enjoy the opportunities we are enjoying. An important Armenian daily in Boston, *Azk*, recalls that America's immigration problem has attracted notice whenever a wave of economic depression swept over the United States. During the economic depression of recent months, when more than 3,000,000 men were out of work, it remarks, there was a flood of immigration, and, what is more alarming, a huge army of from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 persons desire to immigrate from Europe. It follows, therefore, from an economic, social, political, and cultural view-point, immigration is a very serious problem, and *Azk* proceeds:

"If it is a fact that 67 per cent. of the population of Chicago are foreigners, or that New York is a miniature of Europe; that the immigrants, mostly women and children, come to be public dependents; that the increase of crime in this country is due to immigrants; that they are not assimilable—economically, politically, or industrially—by the American stock; if—we say—all that is said against immigrants is true, Congress is not to blame for its anti-immigration laws. It is the sacred right of this great people to formulate her own career as a nation; to preserve her national identity, her blood, her breeding, and her religious morals, social, political culture, her industrial development, as well as to protect her workingmen."

But there is another side to the problem, according to *Azk*, which avers that the anxiety of official and unofficial circles over the flood of "raw elements" seems to be grossly exaggerated, because there are millions of fertile acres in the South and West suitable for cultivation and settlement; there is still a demand for workers in the so-called cheap-labor market, and besides there are enough laws which, if faithfully enforced, would protect this country against undesirable persons, "sick, both mentally and physically."

A BELGIAN VIEW

The *Gazette van Detroit*, a Belgian weekly, remarks: "In normal times, every good immigrant is a real asset to this country. Therefore we do not favor any legislation stopping immigration, but would sooner see all present laws aiming to exclude undesirables more strictly enforced."

FINNISH-AMERICAN VIEWS

Among the Finnish press, the *New Yorkin Uutiset* observes:

"Leaving out sentiment—if it is possible to do so—and looking at the thing purely from the standpoint of the benefit to America and the nation's future, we think that the impending exodus from Europe and consequently the swamping of America with scum of the world would prove little less than disastrous to this country."

In Calumet, *Valvoja*, another Finnish newspaper, does not believe that immigration should be entirely stopt, but on the contrary favors "immigration of people of those nationalities who bring profit to the country by their work and who are willing to become naturalized citizens." And it adds:

"The Finnish, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, Dutch, German, French, that is, the northern European immigrants on the whole, who usually become farmers and miners, should be allowed admission to this country, excluding only those among them who have Bolshevik ideals. Each country should cooperate with the United States in prohibiting passage to those citizens who are known to be Bolsheviki."

A Finnish daily of Duluth, *Päivälehti Kustannusyhtio*, believes that immigration "should be restricted to a certain extent, but not entirely stopt," and that "people from foreign countries should be allowed to enter the United States who are closely related to the foreign residents already here, if they comply with all the present immigration laws."

DANISH-AMERICAN OPINION

From Danish sources we have the statement of the Chicago *Revyen* that immigrants from Denmark and other Scandinavian countries have "played and are still playing an important rôle in developing the agricultural resources of the United States."

They have been "the pioneers and set a good example to others, especially in the great Northwest; and there are millions of acres waiting for more immigrants to come—if only they are allowed to!" Another Danish paper, the Minneapolis *Ugebladet*, argues that the Scandinavian immigrants, who number millions, have proved themselves of such great value to this country, especially by transforming the prairies and the woodlands into productive farms, that they need no excuse for coming and staying here. Moreover, they are known, almost without exception, to be thoroughly loyal Americans, although they use and honor their mother tongue in home and church for a generation or two. Thus, it is to be noted, they are weaving a valuable culture into American life, says this weekly, which declares that millions more of such immigrants are needed to-day, and in the future,

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LINCOLN

MOTOR CARS

An Interesting and hitherto Unheard-of thing has taken place in the Motor Car Industry

A car which eight months ago was but a prospect in the minds of motordom, has grown so rapidly in prestige that it has automatically removed itself from the sphere of successful rivalry in the estimate of those qualified to confer distinction.

Its unique position is attested by the simple fact, that during the period of its production its sales exceeded those of any other car selling at an equal or higher price; in fact, its sales nearly reached—if they did not exceed—the sales of any two such cars combined.

Exceptional and impressive as this is, it is not especially strange when you analyze the reasons.

Because of its very nature, the LINCOLN offered a particular appeal to the more substantial types of citizens—whose choice of motor car is determined by the character of the car, rather than by monetary consideration.

It is significant that many of its buyers, at first, had no purchasing inclinations, because they already possessed the finer types of cars that were hitherto available.

And it is more significant that in numerous instances they have added the *second*, some the *third*, several the *fourth*, and in one family the *fifth* LINCOLN has been installed.

Nor are these circumstances more than what logically might be expected.

When motorists came to realize that the LINCOLN is actually a new development; when they experienced for themselves its new driving ease and riding comforts, and awakened to its unmatched travel capabilities; when they discerned how LELAND-BUILT principles have been extended and intensified, making for added years of consistent service, then the desire for LINCOLN car possession seemed irresistible.

All of which leaves no doubt as to the trend of fine car buying.

LINCOLN MOTOR COMPANY DETROIT, MICHIGAN

LELAND-BUILT

LINCOLN

LELAND-BUILT

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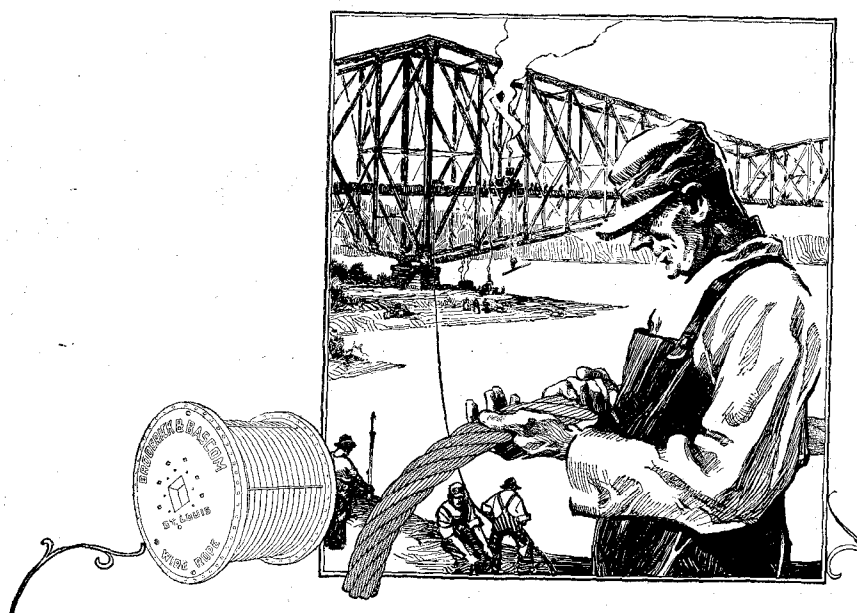

The Significance of that Yellow Strand

THAT strand of yellow is your assurance of unvarying high quality in wire rope—a standard of excellence that was established in the nineties, and has been rigidly maintained ever since. Lack of suitably high grade wire during the World War prevented our making this brand for a short period, rather than to lower the quality even temporarily.

That strand of yellow is your assurance of long life; for enduring service under severe working conditions has always been a Yellow Strand characteristic.

That strand of yellow is your assurance of economy, a highly desirable quality in these days when every dollar invested in equipment must earn a profit.

All standard grades of wire rope are made by this firm, a pioneer in the industry, but only the highest grade has a Yellow Strand.

Write "Yellow Strand" into your specifications and requisitions. There are authorized dealers in every locality. Ask for the name of the one nearest you.

BRODERICK & BASCOM ROPE CO., ST. LOUIS

Branches: New York and Seattle **Factories: St. Louis and Seattle**

Basline Autowline and Powersteel Autowlock, two indispensable automobile accessories made of Yellow Strand wire rope, have strongly entrenched themselves in the hearts of motorists the nation over.

YELLOW STRAND WIRE ROPE

E-199

to make blossom vast areas of cut-over lands, and "if immigration from northern Europe is cut off—from where will this country get muscles and brains to do this work?" *Den Danske Pioneer* (Omaha) contends that the present laws to regulate immigration, if properly enforced, would prove to be entirely sufficient. Reports of the enormous masses of European immigrants crowding to American shores are "not only exaggerated but completely impossible, as shipping facilities are entirely inadequate to carry more than a fraction of the number of European immigrants reported on their way to the United States or awaiting transportation." As to the labor phase of the question, this weekly maintains that several kinds of work do not come within the scope of the American Federation of Labor. It mentions in particular farm labor, which is already deficient, and avers that "to stop immigration would be to cripple American farm production by eliminating efficient and willing workers who are difficult to obtain among native-born Americans." On the point of objections against foreigners because they are "firebrands of revolution," *Den Danske Pioneer* is inclined to smile at "some people here in our United States who see spooks in broad daylight, hear messages about revolution, and eagerly credit reports that thousands of revolutionists are coming to this country." No doubt Lenine, Trotzky, and their ilk have tried to foment revolution here, but "it is our conviction that such ideas find but poor soil among the foreign-born population, which, during the war, gave indisputable proof of its loyalty."

FRANCO-AMERICAN OPINION

The objection that if we admit immigrants too fast we can not assimilate them with sufficient rapidity is met by an important French newspaper, the *Courrier des États-Unis* (New York), with the remark that "there are still people for whom Americanization means something like digesting foreign elements in the national stomach, but these people hardly understand the soul of the foreigners to whom they extend generous material hospitality," and this daily proceeds:

"We must continue to repeat what we have often said, that Americanization is transformation that is produced slowly but naturally in the families of immigrants. Perhaps it may be hastened, but this is a delicate undertaking, and much more complex than is imagined by those born Americans who quite sincerely believe that naturalization performs the work of Americanization as by a miracle. It is true that naturalization is the only visible manifestation of Americanization, but for a considerable number of naturalized Americans it is a pure formality. What is more, one thing alone is important for the good of the country—namely, that the foreigners who come to settle here be honest people. An infinitely small percentage of naturalized citizens among an enormous mass of honest and hard-working immigrants is a thousand times to be preferred to wholesale naturalization of an army of rascals. So

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that a very heavy immigration would not necessarily retard the assimilation of foreigners. Yet it is undeniable that mass immigration is dangerous in that it may bring here revolutionary elements the United States may and should keep out."

DUTCH-AMERICAN OPINIONS

Het Oosten, a Dutch newspaper published at Paterson, N. J., sums up the problem epigrammatically as follows: "The European peoples for whom the American soldier gave his life and for whom America spent billions of dollars are being barred from this country. Is a person worth giving one's life for not fit to live with?" The editor of *De Hollandsche Amerikaan* (Kalamazoo) writes as the editor of a Christian newspaper that "addition to this good country of immigrants is according to God's ordinances, who commands the widest distribution of the human race of the whole world and the cultivation of all parts of the earth which is only his." The advent of more foreigners to this hospitable country is in harmony with the Golden Rule and will surely produce a blessing on humanity if rightly regulated, according to this observer, who adds:

"I know the selfish labor propaganda made by the American Federation of Labor and also I know the egoistic action of many big concerns in favor of immigration. To have in view the law of God and the welfare of the whole nation seems to me a better thing in life."

GERMAN-AMERICAN VIEWS

The *New Yorker Staats-Zeitung* does not wonder that millions of Europeans, with no prospects for the future, desire to emigrate to the New World, "where they may expect tranquillity, peace, and the hope of new life—where they may be enabled to begin anew." There is apprehension—especially in labor circles—that the country may be flooded with millions of immigrants, but it has been overlooked that there are "several insurmountable difficulties that stand in the way of the dreaded flood of immigrants." First—

"There is the financial question. Where are the weary Europeans to get the money from to enable them to defray the not inconsiderable expense of emigration? And where are the bottoms to transport the estimated millions 'knocking at our very gates'? And have we not already laws restricting immigration—laws that have proved entirely adequate in the past? . . . . . .

"The immigration question, of such great importance to our country, which, from its very beginning, has builded its phenomenal development, to a large extent, upon the immigrant, has ever been treated with indifference and lack of understanding. That every physically able immigrant is to be regarded as a national asset has never been so regarded by the great masses and has only reluctantly been recognized by the leaders. The immigrant was permitted to work and make a living—what profits accrued to the country when this same immigrant was instrumental in bringing under cultivation wide stretches of wilderness, when he transformed arid lands into fertile fields, when he

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A Better Athletic Underwear Sold in a Cleaner way

"BOY, *oh Boy,*" you appreciate Sealpax when you're mixed up in a crowd, when it's hot—and stuffy—and everybody 'round you is sweltering! ***Sealpax keeps you cool as a cucumber.*** It's that kind of an underwear—built for man-sized comfort. Cool because the fine nainsook fabric is cool—comfortable because it is cut to follow the movements of your body—no chafe—no irritation—the coolest, finest underwear a man can slip into.

Yes, Sealpax is a better athletic underwear and it is sold in a cleaner way—packed in the individual Sealpax envelope which keeps it as fresh and clean as the day it was made and laundered. Ask your dealer to show you Sealpax—it's the best, yet costs less.

If your dealer can't supply you, write us direct. Send for "The Sealpax Family" booklet, describing the Sealpax line. Address Dept. X-3.

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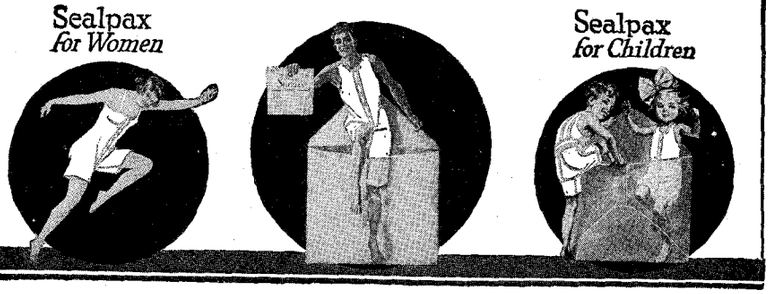
Canadian Representatives { Walter Williams & Co., Montreal / T. H. Wardell, Winnipeg

P. S.—Your dealer also carries Lady Sealpax, the new dainty athletic underwear for women; also "Little Brother and Little Sister" Sealpax, the underwear joy for children.

Sealpax *for Women*



Sealpax *for Children*

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erected cities and set the wheels of commerce humming—that was never fully recognized."

The *Michigan Volksfreund*, of Jackson, Mich., recalls that—

"Some eighty odd years ago the party of surveyors which laid out the towns and sections in what is now known as the southern peninsula of Michigan, having finished their work, could not refrain from saying in their report, it was a pity that so much good money and hard work had been wasted upon a piece of territory that was unfit to ever become a white man's abode, except around the lake fronts and along a few navigable rivers. They did not know or dream of the stream of German and Dutch immigrants that, a few years afterward, poured into Michigan and changed the wilderness into one of the richest agricultural and industrial regions of the country. Minnesota owes as much to the Scandinavians, as do Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin to the Germans and Irish. The rapid development of our railroad systems would have been simply impossible, if it had not been for the construction gangs of immigrants, first composed of Germans and Irish, and later of Poles, Slavs, and Italians—our own people not taking kindly to that class of labor. The opposition to the competition of foreign immigrants has always existed and culminated seventy odd years ago in the so-called Know-nothing party, which flourished awhile, but crumbled, when, during the Civil War, the immigrants, especially the Germans and Irish, furnished larger quota to the Union Army than did the native population. It was the regiments raised in the States with large settlements of immigrants which gave us the victory."

Among other German-American newspapers holding similar views are the *Westlicher Herold* (Winona, Minn.), which favors lots of immigration provided it is properly located, the Philadelphia *Gazette-Democrat*, which maintains immigration is an economic question "concerning the whole civilized world," and not a national question "accentuated by antiforeign sentiment." Additional opinion comes from the *Nord-Dakota Herold* (Dickinson, N. D.), Salt Lake City *Beobachter*, Pittsburgh *Volksblatt und Freiheits-Freund*, *New Yorker Herold*, Passaic *Wochenblatt*, Lincoln (Neb.) *Freie Presse*, *Wisconsin Botschafter* (Madison), Pittsburgh *Sonntagsbote*, Chicago *Abendpost*, Chicago *Beobachter*, and the *Akron Columbia* (Akron, Ohio), which quotes George Washington as saying: "Not England, but all Europe is the mother of our country," and therefore this paper holds "we owe it to that mother to take care of her children."

GREEK-AMERICAN VIEWS

Among the Greek-language press, the Greek *Star* (Chicago) declares that "as long as we have been permitted to land upon American soil and to become a part of this great country of ours, we feel that the same thing should apply to those who desire to seek new opportunities in the land of liberty." This daily expressly deprecates any suggestion that America should become "the asylum of criminals," but maintains that as long as there are men and women in Europe dissatisfied there and wishful for a chance, as long as this land is the land of opportunity and the home of work and protection for the unfortunate, America should welcome them, and it continues:

"With our unlimited territory from coast to coast, with the uncultivated fields and the unmined mines, they can come without antagonizing union labor, and can be of great service to our country, provided they are not allowed to stay and concentrate in the big cities, but are distributed where they are the most needed. We have used foreign-born citizens to mobilize the American Army, and we need foreign labor to mobilize American industry."

In sharp contrast to the foregoing is the opinion of another Greek newspaper published in Chicago, *The Saloniki*, which is alarmed about the unemployment conditions in the country, and says the "only cure" for them is to stop immigration. The export business of the United States, because of the extreme difference of exchange, can not be increased in order to provide work for the immigrant and to improve conditions. On the other hand, "new immigrants who have suffered already during the war would find no work here and would be in a desperate position. They would spread the microbe of Bolshevism and make conditions worse."

HUNGARIAN-AMERICAN VIEWS

The *Amerikai Magyar Hirlap* (Youngstown, Ohio) considers that a good deal of the opposition to immigration is due to partisan prejudice, and it claims that "America has little or no legitimate complaint against the foreigner," for statistics reveal that "each time he received a dollar he returned two dollars in labor and service."

Amerikai Magyar Nepszava (New York) says industry needs immigration and so favors it while the *Magyar Munkaslap* (New York) avers "either we need immigrant labor or we don't need it," and it proceeds:

"If we need such labor, by all means let us encourage the right sort of immigration; and if we don't need it, let us discourage it.

"This is too big a problem to be solved offhand.

"An intelligent and efficient and far-seeing government commission ought to be delegated to study this question in all its phases, and all legislation ought to be based upon the findings of this commission."

ITALIAN-AMERICAN OPINIONS

Il Progresso-Americano (New York) remarks that, if the conditions here "compel the prohibition of immigration," it is the duty of the American Government to "apply its emergency laws without showing any race discrimination," otherwise to stop immigration would mean "violation of the spirit of the American Constitution and offense to the sacred principles of humanity." *Il Giornale Italiano* (New York) declares there "must be less hypocrisy" about the question of immigration, and "if it is necessary to restrict it in order to alleviate the present crisis, well and good; but it should not be forgotten that America, the land of money, owes its prosperity to immigration." The Sacramento *Capitale* asks:

"What has become of the great American Spirit of Progress? Has a mania of prohibitions supplanted it, with the consequence that results are being hindered rather than helped? Those who favor restriction of immigration are certainly not inspired by patriotism, for they overlook the fact that our agricultural districts need immigrants—Italian immigrants particularly—and they are too prone to forget that many immigrants and their children have shed their blood for the glorious cause of the American flag. What is more, everybody knows that during the recent war the number of immigrants in our large cities was greatly increased, while in the agricultural districts it decreased, and will continue to decrease. How are the Americans who oppose immigration so heartily to fill the places to which the immigrants naturally gravitate?"

The *Gazzetta del Massachusetts* (Boston) adopts a solemn ironic tone when it says:

"Italy, as did her Dante, knows well 'how salty tastes the bread of others and how bitter it is to ascend and descend the stairs of others!' But like her immortal poet she accepts with dignity, in fact, invites, the exile of her children from the land of freedom, whose labor, art, music, thought, and blood have made this republic glorious for more than half a century."

The Philadelphia *Opinione* flatly avers that America "can not afford to suspend immigration, either permanently or temporarily, without causing economic suicide and a great damage to its agriculture," and the *L'Eco del Rhode Island* (Providence) is convinced that "there is no need of closing the door against any race, for many social and economic advantages are to be gained by discarding racial prejudices and by careful distribution of immigrants throughout sparsely settled States." The San Francisco *Corriere del Popolo* suggests that the immigration question should be studied from all points of view, and it will be found that States like California offer great opportunities to farmers of the kind that many Italian immigrants are, while the New Orleans *Italo-Americano* avows that it is "always in favor of immigration," because it knows that "Italian immigrants are in great demand in this country, especially in the South, and we feel that if immigration is suspended our industries and agriculture will suffer." *L'Alba* (Newport, R. I.) avers that American industries need men, and America's land should be made to produce if America desires to be the "only" country in the world.

La Rivista (Newark, N. J.) declares bluntly that some of those who object to more immigration are union men, "the majority of whom smell of the tar of the ship that brought them here from an almost starving country, but now that God has

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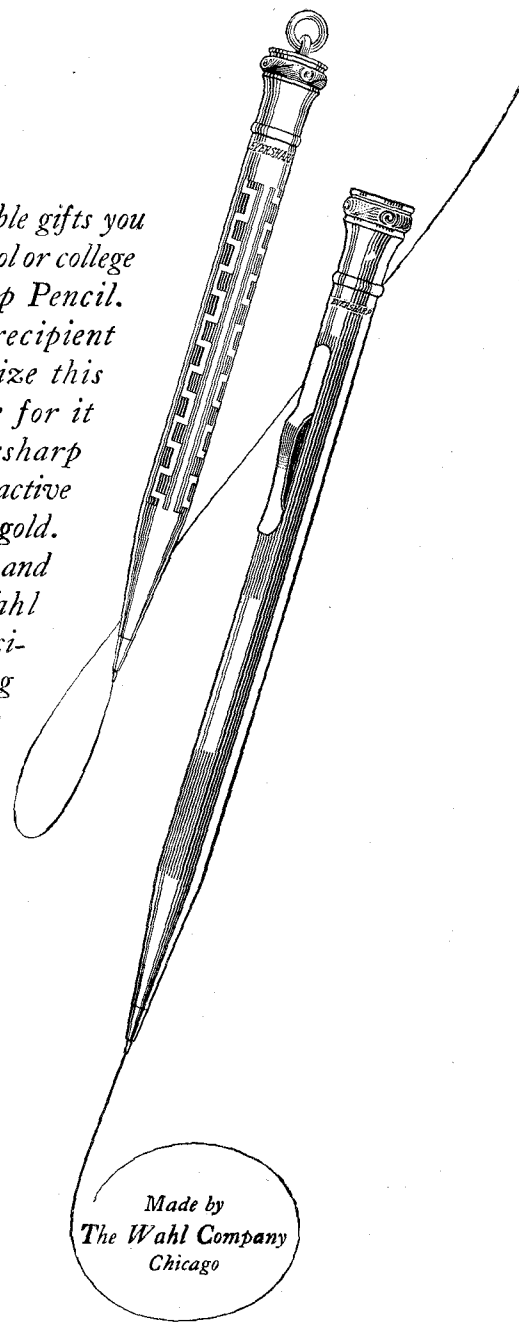
For the Graduate



ONE of the most suitable gifts you can make to a high school or college graduate is an Eversharp Pencil. No matter whether the recipient is a girl or boy he will prize this present highly and find use for it every day in the year. Eversharp Pencils are made in many attractive designs both in silver and in gold. They are priced as low as $1.00 and as high as $65. Made by Wahl methods which means jeweler precision, these pencils give perfect writing service and will last a lifetime. Be sure you get the genuine Eversharp — the name is on the pencil.

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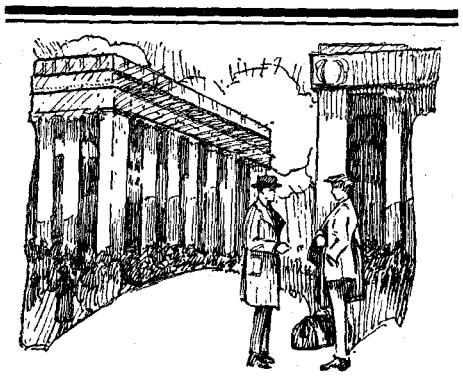

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VISITORS to Canada for the first time almost invariably say, "I never saw so many banks!"

Banks on every corner of the city streets — banks in prairie towns —banks in mining camps—banks at country crossroads.

How do these banks live and prosper? The answer is "Savings deposits."

Canadians number, roughly, 8,500,000. In November, 1920, their savings deposits, aside from Stocks, Bonds and other Investments, amounted to $1,292,000,000—or $152 per capita, to their credit in Canadian chartered banks!

Canadians as a people are *able to buy* the things they need and want.

If you would *sell* to Canadians —if you then would place your products on a strong and permanent footing in the Dominion —then

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will carry your advertising message to people of every class—in every part of the country. The Metropolitan Daily Newspapers listed below represent the cream of Canadian Dailies. Each in its field is a leader of public thought and effort. Together, they cover Canada from Coast to Coast.

Spend 10 per cent. of your United States appropriation in Canada in vigorous Daily Newspaper advertising.

Place	*Population*	*Paper*
Halifax, N. S.	75,000	Herald & Mail
St. John, N. B.	64,305	Standard
		Telegraph & Times
Quebec, Que.	116,850	Chronicle
		Telegraph
Montreal, Que.	801,216	Gazette
		La Patrie
		Star
Toronto, Ont.	512,812	Globe
		Star
London, Ont.	60,000	Free Press
Winnipeg, Man.	196,947	Free Press
		Tribune
Regina, Sask.	42,000	Leader & Post
Saskatoon, Sask.	31,364	Phoenix
		Star
Calgary, Alta.	75,000	Albertan
Edmonton, Alta.	65,000	Journal
Vancouver, B. C.	165,000	Sun
Victoria, B. C.	60,000	Colonist
		Times

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Toronto and Montreal

blessed them with a good home, and they are able to breathe free air, they believe neither in God nor in giving a chance to other honest and perhaps oppressed God-fearing people."

La Voce del Popolo Italiano (Cleveland, Ohio) advocates the adoption of an immigration program that will help the country in its economic reconstruction, which "demands new labor power for the manning of our industries and the filling of our farms." *Il Trentino* (Hazleton, Pa.), another Italian weekly, thinks that there is plenty of room in America for good workers, and would let them in, but we are reminded by *La Lega Italiana* (St. Louis, Mo.) that the unemployment situation here, while "not by any means serious," can not be said to be encouraging, and it wonders whether—

"Under these circumstances, it would not be part of our wisdom to ask our fellow countrymen across the ocean to tarry there awhile yet until we have put our own house in order; or, if it is imperative for them to leave, to seek refuge to the south or north of us, where opportunities still abound."

JEWISH-AMERICAN VIEWS

The Jewish Record (Chicago) sets it down as an axiom that no country on earth has the "moral right to close its door to newcomers who come with peaceful intentions, to better their conditions of life, or to escape persecution." But countries have the "power to do this, and might is right," according to the sarcastic inference of this journal, which proceeds:

"The immigration to the United States this year is smaller than any year before the war, and then these that come here now are—first, the wives, children, or parents of citizens of this country who waited seven years for the reunion; secondly, United States citizens who visited the old country and could not return home until this time. We can not call these arrivals 'newcomers,' or immigrants. The number of real immigrants is very small, and there is nothing to fear."

The New York *Jewish Morning Journal* believes that the question of legislation on immigration is "more serious for the Jews than for any other nationality," and it offers in explanation the following:

"Our kin is fleeing from persecution, both individual and governmental, and the question of emigration is to most of our brethren one of life or death, not merely one of economic betterment. We are more hopeful than others that in the end the portals of our country will remain open for victims of political and religious persecution."

The Boston *Jewish American* is among those foreign-language publications that have their doubts about Americanization as it is practised, and it suggests that the millions of dollars being spent by all Americanization agencies would be "productive of vastly better results if all the money so spent were applied toward the regulation of immigration." "Americanization" yields "no results worth the money and time spent on it," and it declares that—

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STONETEX

For beautifying and dampproofing a masonry wall—use STONETEX.

STONETEX is especially adapted for coating brick, stone, stucco, concrete and other exterior masonry walls. It protects the masonry surface.

STONETEX is applied with a brush, but, unlike paint, it imparts the soft, rich appearance of natural stone.

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It's best salesmen are the folks who've used it.

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Delivered to you Free for 30 days trial on approval. Your choice of 44 Styles, colors and sizes of famous Ranger Bicycles, Factory-to-Rider lets you buy at wholesale prices, *express* prepaid, direct from maker.

12 Months to Pay lets you enjoy your Ranger at once. Many boys and girls easily save the small monthly payments. The Ranger is a better bicycle than you can buy anywhere at any price.

Tires lamps, horns, wheels, parts and equipment at half usual prices.

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"If that money could be used to acquaint the immigrant with the tremendous agricultural possibilities of the West, if easy-payment terms could be arranged so that the immigrant could acquire ownership of the farms, the money would be productive of more good."

The *Texas Jewish Herald* (Wichita Falls, Texas) disclaims special knowledge of economics sufficient to argue against the proposition that uncontrolled immigration may be inexpedient at present, but it does argue "against expediency itself as a national criterion in matters involving great moral principles," and asks:

"Was it expedient to send millions of Americans to the battle-fields of France and burden the nation with a twenty-five-billion-dollar debt? Yet we have done it, with no tangible object in view, but merely because we were quickened by a moral impulse, a sort of categoric imperative, that bade us forsake expediency and go out to save the world for Democracy. And with what superlative platitudes we have then buoyed up the spirit of our boys! . . . Our moral impulses have deserted us as quickly as they came, and now that the visitation is over we are even too expedient, and we begrudge the honest newcomer, whose prototypes have built up this great country, the bread that he may earn and the peace that he may enjoy."

LITHUANIAN OPINION

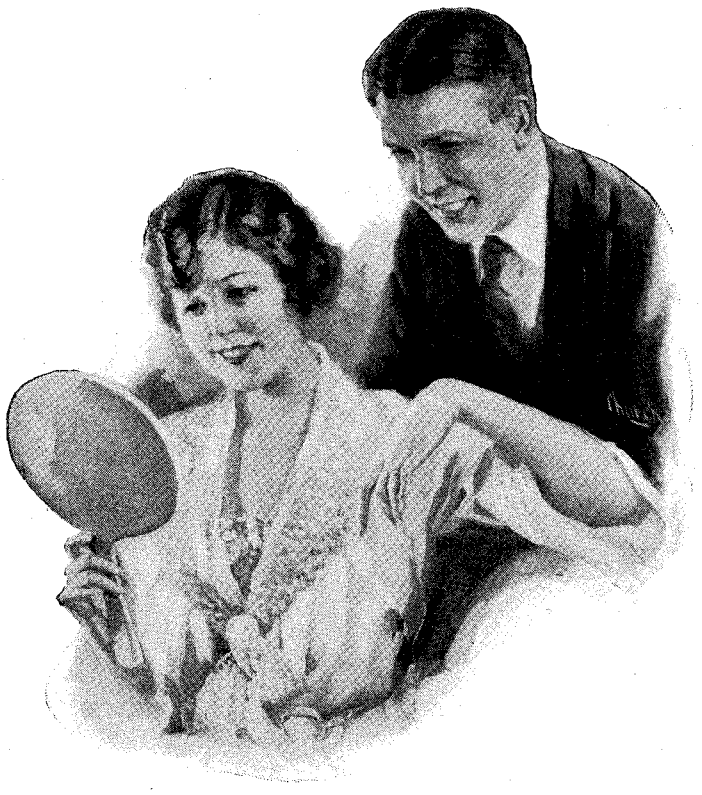
A representative of Lithuanian thought, the *Vienybe* (Brooklyn), suggests that a study of history, made for enlightenment on the immigration situation, would show that assimilation of nationalities was never attained by force, but in a natural way, and reminds us that—

"Millions of foreign-born people already have been transformed into honest and loyal citizens of this great land, and no force has been employed in that historical task. Why seek now some new ways for that task, and draw such disgrace upon the most democratic nation of the world by reverting to the most unholy methods of Russian Czarism of German Kaiserism?

"There are thousands upon thousands of honest, healthy, and industrious Lithuanians, Latvians, Esthonians, Ukrainians, and the others waiting opportunity to come to this country and to contribute their physical power to enhance the material wealth of the United States as in the past. And there are thousands upon thousands of our farmers crying for labor. Why do not our Solons in Washington consecrate themselves to the noble task of evolving some system of proper distribution of laborers on farms, mining districts, cultivating of forests, creation of new homesteads? Lithuania alone would furnish us with several thousands of the settlers on new lands, and with the proverbial industry of Lithuanian husbandmen, we would have in a very short time some new bright spots in the history of our agriculture."

NORWEGIAN-AMERICAN VIEWS

Among the Norwegian press the Seattle *Washington Posten* says that behind restrictive legislation on immigration is "the type of Americanism which sees a danger to America in every non-British immigrant. It seems to be a revival of the Know-nothing movement, which we supposed was



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Millions of people have already made this simple ten-day test. And the glistening teeth you see everywhere now are largely the result of this method.

We urge you to make it. Then see and feel how your teeth conditions change.

Must fight film

You must fight film to keep your teeth whiter, safer and cleaner. Film is that viscous coat you feel. It clings to teeth, gets between the teeth and stays. The tooth brush, used in old ways, does not remove it all. So very few people have escaped the troubles caused by film.

It is the film-coat that discolors, not the teeth. Film is the basis of tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. And all these troubles have been constantly increasing.

To daily combat it

Dental Science has for years been searching for a daily film combatant. It has now been found. Careful tests under able authorities have amply proved its efficiency. Leading dentists everywhere now advise its use.

The methods are embodied in a dentifrice called Pepsodent. And to millions of people, here and abroad, it has brought a new era in teeth cleaning.

Ask for this ten-day test

Ask for a ten-day test. Then judge by what you see and feel how much this method means.

Each use of Pepsodent brings five desired effects. It attacks the film in two efficient ways. It leaves the teeth so highly polished that film cannot easily adhere.

It multiplies the salivary flow—Nature's great tooth-protecting agent. It multiplies the starch digestant in the saliva, to digest starch deposits that cling and may form acid. It multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva, to neutralize the acids which cause tooth decay.

These results all accord with modern dental requirements. Everybody, every day, should get them.

Send the coupon for the 10-Day Tube. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the viscous film. See how teeth whiten as the film-coat disappears. You will be convinced. Then the benefits to you and yours may be life-long in extent.

Cut the coupon now.

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A scientific film combatant, whose every application brings five desired effects. Approved by highest authorities, and now advised by leading dentists everywhere. All druggists supply the large tubes.

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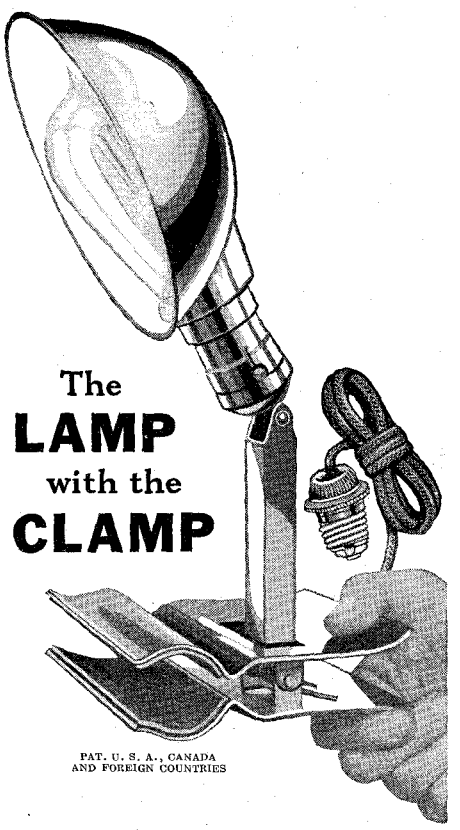

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A NEW wonderful invention—ADJUSTO-LITE, a lamp that you can attach anywhere—to bed, shaving mirror, table, desk or chair. Stands perfectly wherever an ordinary lamp is used. Throws the light exactly where you need it most. Prevents eye strain. Cuts lighting cost.

Gripping clamp is felt-faced and cannot scratch. Compact. Durable. Solid brass. Guaranteed for five years.—**Price $5.75.**

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dead, but which has been carrying on a crusade against everything that is not British or American." Moreover, this newspaper declares that—

"The Anglo-Saxon race is as much given to revolutionary ideas as any other race. Revolution is in the air in the British Isles. Also there are plenty of revolutionists of American blood right here, but it is more convenient to blame foreigners for the spirit of revolt and unrest."

Visergutten (Canton, S. D.) makes a distinction between desirable and undesirable immigrants, and states that the former should be encouraged, the latter restricted as much as possible. In the opinion of this weekly the danger of allowing such a number of foreigners to flood the country is very much overestimated, for—

"Give the immigrant a chance to build his home, treat him like a human being, who is neither better nor worse than yourself, and the process of Americanization will quietly but effectively do its work. He will shortly be as good an American as any natural-born citizen."

The Norwegian *Fremad* (Sioux Falls, S. D.) believes that immigrants could be easily absorbed into useful citizenship if the present laws functioned in cooperation with laws of the separate States, and adds:

"Why not have a commission appointed by the Government investigate the immigrant both in America and Europe before we come to a final decision. If the immigrant is coming faster than we can absorb him, then let us stop him; but if not, let him come and enjoy the fruits of our democracy."

The *Tidende* (Tacoma, Wash.) favors a bill to control immigration, and suggests that "the control should be made on the other side of the ocean, under supervision of American authorities, so that everybody leaving for the United States could be fairly certain to be admitted. This has been practised for years in Scandinavian countries, and we never heard of any Scandinavians being refused admittance."

But *Amerika* (Madison, Wis.) believes that there is no need of "more legislation to interfere with immigration from Europe," for the enforcement of the laws now on the statute-books will keep out all who are physically, morally, or mentally unfit, and "those who are fit should be welcome now as in the past." "Every sound immigrant is a distinct addition to our national wealth," says this weekly, and concludes: "America has no sympathy with any brand of know-nothingism."

POLISH-AMERICAN VIEWS

Among the Polish press we hear from *Gwiazda Polarna* and *Rolnik*, of Stevens Point, Wis., and from the Milwaukee daily *Nowiny Polskie*, which is not in favor of stopping immigration, as it "can not see any logical reason for such action." The question of assimilation may be an important one, but it reminds us that we have not had any immigration to speak of for some time, and predicts that there will be almost as many people leaving this country in the next few years as there will be arriving at our shores. Hence, "we will need all the desirable immigration that will come to us from foreign countries." This daily continues:

"Much has been said and written about the disloyalty of the foreigner, about his refusal to assimilate our thoughts and ideals, etc. A good many troubles in this country have been attributed to him, and he was blamed mostly for everything that could not be very well explained publicly in any other way. Yet we note from expressions right in our own city of Milwaukee, that it is not the ignorant foreigner, but the old and quasiassimilated citizen of the Victor Berger type, that incites our well-meaning foreigners to follow the red flag, or some propaganda inspired by such leaders. Our jails were filled during the war, and now ought to be, with people of that kind—people who talk and read English with the best of them, and to all appearances are assimilated, as assimilation is generally, but erroneously, understood."

A Polish daily of Cleveland, Ohio, *Wiadomosci Codzienne*, believes that "the United States is not suffering at all from overpopulation," for—

"There is plenty of room in this country for everybody who comes here with the intention to work honestly and to help thus to make this country still greater and more powerful. Men are—in economic meaning of the word—capital. Every honest man that works is worth considerable money to any country. We are against immigration of members of yellow races, for they are unassimilable with white people. But aside from that we are for free immigration of healthy and sane whites without limitation of numbers or any other restrictions. The so-called educational test is an absurdity."

A ROUMANIAN VIEW

A Roumanian newspaper, *Romanul* (Youngstown, Ohio), contends that—

"The foreign-born from Central Europe, who have constituted the bulk of our immigration for the past twenty years, have not contaminated America with European policies or its habits as much as the English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh, and Germans, who previously made the major portion of our immigration."

This paper believes, however, in restrictions whose purpose is to bar undesirables, and would bar entirely immigrants who will not assimilate with Americans or live according to the American standard, if given a chance to do so.

RUSSIAN OPINION

Among the Russian-American press we hear from *Pravda* (Olyphant, Pa.) and from a New York Russian weekly, *Syn Otechestva*, which says:

"Trying to be as impartial as possible, we in the name of humanity and freedom would like to see the beautiful American saying, 'Give Him a Chance,' fully realized in this instance, too. That is, if the people abroad are anxious to enter the United States, why put a bar to new intellectual and physical forces which may, like many previous generations, bring new blood

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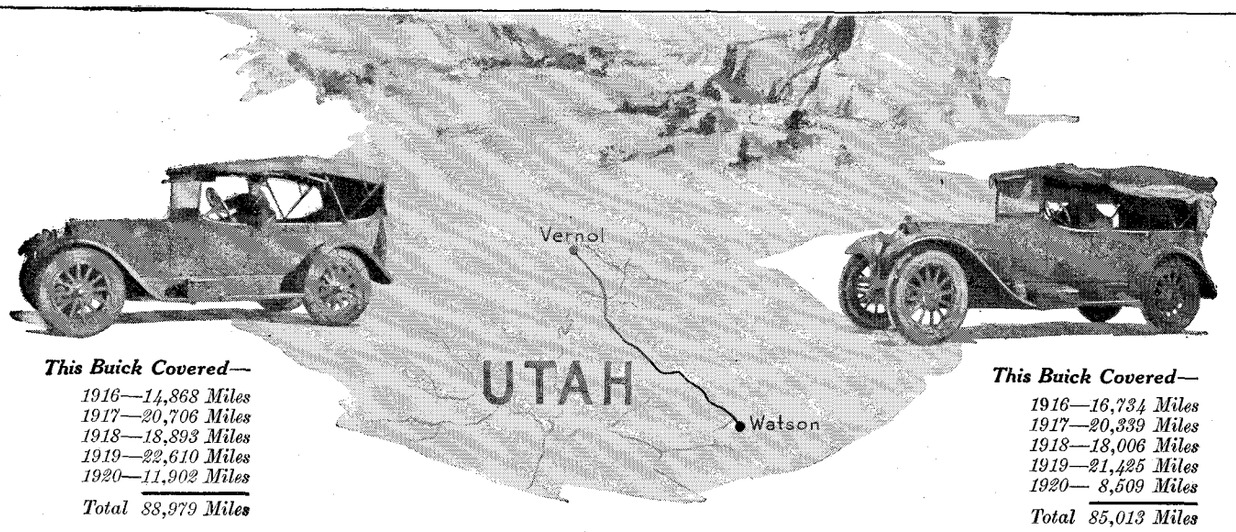
BUICK

Emblem of Satisfaction

Emblem of Satisfaction



This Buick Covered—

1916—14,868 Miles
1917—20,706 Miles
1918—18,893 Miles
1919—22,610 Miles
1920—11,902 Miles

Total 88,979 Miles

This Buick Covered—

1916—16,734 Miles
1917—20,339 Miles
1918—18,006 Miles
1919—21,425 Miles
1920— 8,509 Miles

Total 85,013 Miles

Buick matches the railroad itself in reliability—

The Uintah Railway terminates at Watson, Utah. Between Watson and Vernol stretches 60 miles of arid desert—

And yet the public suffers no inconvenience in traveling between these two towns, because the Uintah Railway maintains an unfailing and dependable passenger service with two Buick cars.

As Vice-President Robinson of the railway says:

"The road between Watson and Vernol is about sixty miles long, entirely unpaved, and lies across an arid desert region with no habitation other than three relay sections for the teams hauling freight. In summer the temperatures range as high as 110 degrees, while in winter the road is frequently covered with six to twelve inches of snow, with temperatures as low as Zero.

"These two cars in question were put immediately into this transportation service and have never traveled a mile on paved streets or macadam roads, the entire distance operated having been over the desert trails outlined above.

"These cars are still in service and we attach herewith photographs of same as they appear today."

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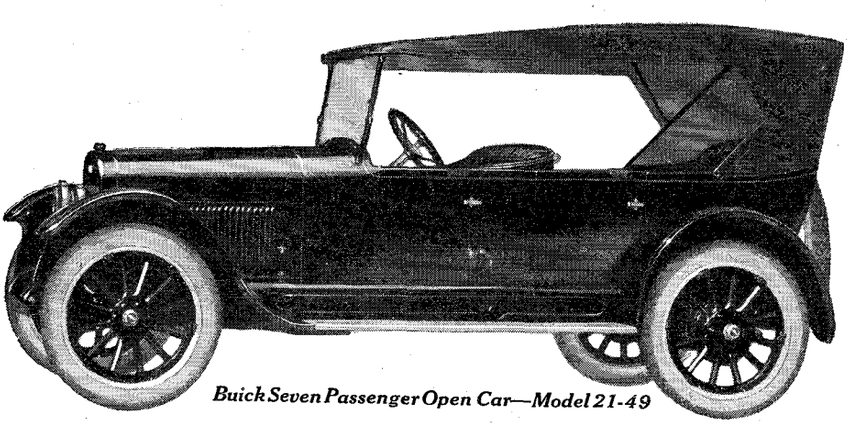

Buick Seven Passenger Open Car—Model 21-49

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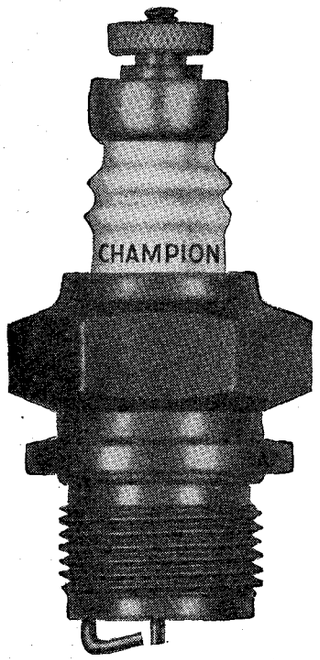
Champion Spark Plug Company
Toledo, Ohio



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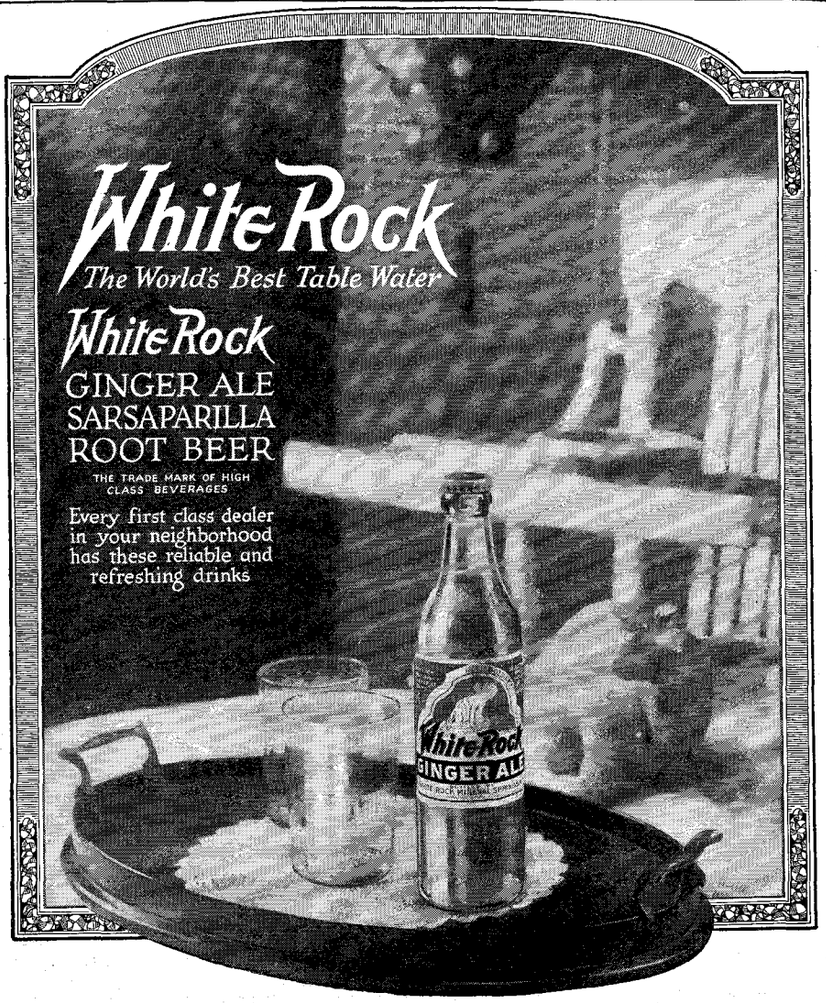

and energy to the always young—just for that reason—country of Uncle Sam? We are not for the selfish interests, but for the welfare of the whole nation."

SLOVAK-AMERICAN VIEWS

The official organ of the National Slovak Society of America, the *Narodne Noviny* (Pittsburgh), feels that unrestricted immigration is not for the best interests of the country, and observes:

"We don't believe immigration from Germany is desirable just now. We don't care for any from Turkey or Bulgaria. What Russia would give us would be the most undesirable of all immigrant elements. Poland keeps in arms all her young men, and what would be permitted from there to emigrate is certainly not wanted here. The other countries have no immigrants worth speaking of. A temporary shut-down, with a clause for relaxation warranted by conditions, permitting residents of this country to bring over remaining members of their families, would meet with our unqualified approval. We are entitled to self-protection."

Another Slovak daily, *Denny Hlas* (Cleveland, Ohio), considers the immigrant "an asset and not a liability" to this country, for "he does almost all the hard work of the nation and such work as our American-born boys would refuse to do. . . . He earns everything he gets. He is a producer in every sense of the word." This newspaper believes that since "America is made up of immigrants" she could assimilate all the people of Europe if they emigrated to this country at the present rate, and have room for more. Furthermore—

"We see no cause for worry that the immigrants will overrun this country, as the prohibition laws, rumors of blue laws, and the present attitude toward the immigrant is driving foreign-born citizens back to Europe almost as fast as the immigrants are coming in, and if the gate is closed for a year, it will be a case of everything going out and nothing coming in, and at the end of a year our old Uncle Sam will be advertising for immigrants."

A SLOVENIAN-AMERICAN OPINION

A Slovenian daily, *Prosveta* (Chicago), believes in unrestricted immigration of persons up to the age of forty-five, regardless of their political or religious creeds—except criminals and those who would become public charges—because "there is enough room in the United States for another 100,000,000 people if the arid lands of the country are irrigated according to the plan which was submitted by the late Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Lane." It states further that—

"A law should be passed making it compulsory for immigrants to attend evening schools for at least two years, where they would not only learn the English language, but also learn what the Constitution of the United States means."

SPANISH-AMERICAN VIEWS

The Clayton (N. M.) *La Union del Pueblo* believes there are "already more foreigners in this country than there should

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be, and therefore immigration should be stopped," but the East Las Vegas *Voz del Pueblo* opposes restriction of immigration "on principles of pure Americanism," and the Pueblo *El Coloradeno* reasons along similar lines when it says:

"During the past fifteen or twenty years, with the exception of the recent war period, there has not been a single instance when America has suffered for want of help—at times there may have been a laxity in America's willingness to work, but never a lack of man-power. Restriction of immigration is a superfluous remedy for an imaginary ill, and its enforcement is in direct contrast to the fundamental principles which have made of America the greatest of all nations. When Americans learn to be Americans the influx of all Europe's peasantry will cease to be a menace, but until then every foreigner that migrates into the United States becomes the fox in the Spartan's blouse, for American modes of life and American ideals make it impossible for the American laborer to compete with his more frugal brother, reared in the environs of want and privation in the Old World."

The Las Cruces (N. M.) *Estrella* favors immigration. The San Diego *Hispano Americano* says that "any American law which might prevent the entry of Mexican workmen into the United States would be very favorable to Mexico, despite the fact that at first it might cause difficulties and misfortune to its citizens. Mexico would be rather pleased than offended by the restriction of immigration, because it would force Mexican laborers to cultivate the soil of their own country, which would be beneficial both to themselves and their country."

SWEDISH-AMERICAN OPINION

The *Svenska Amerikanaren* (Chicago) has always favored restricting immigration "to the exclusion of undesirables of all kinds," but admits that it is no easy matter to find the right means by which this can justly be done. At the present time the economic situation in this country seems to demand some temporary check at least, but "the laws governing immigration should not at any time favor any class, capital or labor, but only take cognizance of what will ultimately benefit the nation as a whole." The editor of the *Svenska Kuriren* (Chicago) writes: "Immigration to the United States, from my forty years of observation, is an economic question governed by the law of supply and demand in the labor market." Says the editor of *Vestkusten* (San Francisco):

"I think that honest workers, mechanics and professional men, who are willing to support our Constitution and help build up our country should be admitted after undergoing some literacy test and giving proof of good moral character, health, etc. I think America needs good agricultural workers as well as trained mechanics for the developing of the Western States particularly, for the building industry and others." This editor suggests that "if necessary to prevent too great an influx of immigrants the number could possibly

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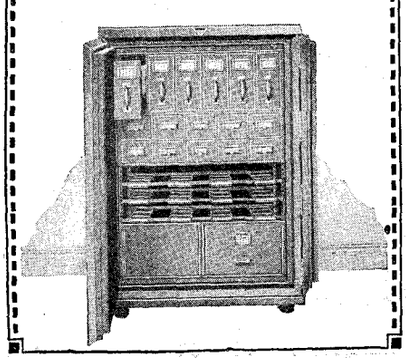

be regulated by allowing only a certain per cent. of the emigrating population of the respective home country to land," but admits that he does not know if that is practical. However, he does not think the stopping of immigration altogether is wise.

The St. Paul *Stats Tidning* is convinced that restrictive immigration laws will "keep away the better class of immigrants" and fail to stop the coming of the undesirable element. America needs good settlers, in the view of this journal, for work on the farms, and "especially to take up deserted farms." Therefore, it suggests that the "good class of Europeans be made welcome and that agitators and revolutionists be kept out."

A SWISS-AMERICAN VIEW

In the judgment of a Swiss-Italian semi-weekly of San Francisco, *La Colonia Svizzera*, the two forces demanding a law stopping immigration for one year are the American Legion and the American Federation of Labor, the first one for patriotic reasons, the second one "for reasons not quite so unselfish: the shorter the supply of labor, the greater the opportuity for demanding and for obtaining very high wages." This paper finds no fault with the position of either, yet maintains that—

"The farm, the field, and the dairy industry are crying for more help. The cities undoubtedly are overcrowded, but the country could well absorb a great many experienced men and women, willing to work and ambitious to participate in the wealth they create. Why not use greater discrimination; why not apply a more severe test; why not exclude the undesirable instead of barring from the privileges and the blessings of American citizenship good and bad alike?"

UKRAINIAN-AMERICAN OPINION

The Ukrainian triweekly, *Narodna Wola* (Scranton, Pa.), wishes that "all poverty-stricken and opprest peoples of the world could find a haven in these United States," tho it admits that "there are limits to the number of people that could find living in this country," and continues:

"It's up to the American people or American Government to find out how many more hands could be employed in this workshop called the United States. This, in our opinion, is the question: How many more workers could find employment on the premises of Uncle Sam? How many thousands or millions could find opportunity to make a living here? As it is, nobody seems to know much about it—hence the difference of opinion on the immigration question. America really doesn't know if she needs more immigrants or not. And that we, of the foreign-language press, are against the bill to stop immigration should be taken as matter of sentimentality rather than of any positive knowledge of the question involved. We want our fellow countrymen who suffer in war-devastated Europe to come to the United States because we know that just now there is no better place for them to live."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

TO MAKE CEMENT SET QUICKLY

PORTLAND cement is becoming one of our most important building materials. Those who use it call it the foundation for all industrial development. The modern engineer, they say, would not know how to construct without it. Whether it supports a Lincoln monument, or gun-emplacements, or radio-towers, or the Woolworth Building, it is truly a modern Atlas. It is in all cases the basis and often the surface of those roads which are to carry the enormously expanding truck and automobile traffic and which bolster up our overburdened railways. The construction of these roads will in a few years protect us for all time against the menace of transportation interruptions. One of the limitations in the use of this material is the slowness with which concrete sets and attains its strength. There are chemicals which are known to cause a very quick set in some cements, but they also reduce the strength and in many cases produce unsoundness. If the set and strength can be regulated and controlled within reasonable limits, it is possible to save an enormous amount of time. Every one who has had occasion to make a long detour, while a road is being finished, has regretted that something was not available which would lessen the time during which the road was out of service. In *Technological Paper No. 174*, issued by the United States Bureau of Standards (Washington), Roy N. Young, associate chemical engineer of the bureau, describes the composition and effects of a substance which cuts in half the time necessary for concrete to set. Chemically it is an oxychlorid of lime, and it has been given the trade name of "cal." Says Mr. Young:

"Cal is made by pulverizing the product resulting from a mixture of lime, calcium chlorid, and water. The material used in the tests was made by the Mellon Institute, at Pittsburgh, Pa., by mixing together 100 parts hydrated lime, 55 parts commercial calcium chlorid, and 50 parts water. During several weeks' exposure to the atmosphere it became hard and dry.

"There was a question as to whether this material was chiefly a mechanical mixture or a product of chemical reaction. A microscopic examination was made, and it was found to consist of fairly well-developed crystals of calcium oxychlorid lying in a ground mass of minute irregular crystals which resembled the larger ones in every other respect. Other samples were prepared by treating separately quicklime and hydrated lime with various concentrations of calcium chlorid solutions. These proved to be of the same nature as the cal just described, with the exception that the larger crystals varied in size and relative number among the different samples."

Tables given by Mr. Young show that cement which took four hours to acquire its initial set did so in one hour fifty minutes when mixed with 8 per cent. of cal. When added to a very quick-setting mix-

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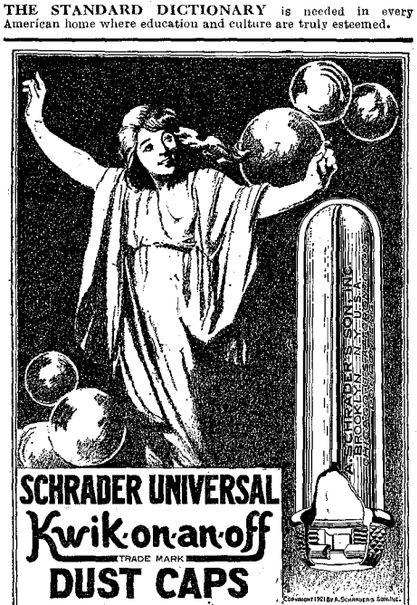

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

ture, such as ground cement clinker, cal retards it. It thus tends to bring the time of setting to normal in either direction. In all cases the treated concrete was the same as, or greater than, that of the ordinary mixture. Mr. Young thus summarizes his results:

"The setting of normal Portland-cement mixtures may be hastened by cal to an extent which is very desirable in concrete construction requiring a finished surface. The finishing operation may proceed with much less delay after the concrete has been placed, which should result in cutting down overtime labor. This hastening of the set is not objectionable in any type of construction, providing the concrete is placed soon after it is gaged with water. It is believed that cal increases the workability of Portland-cement mixtures.

"The increase in strength produced by 5 per cent. cal in concrete mixtures at the two-day period ranged from 52 to 135 per cent., and the strength of the treated concrete at the two-day period was equal to that of the untreated at from three to four and one-half days. On an average this represents a saving of approximately one-half the time in operations which are dependent upon the strength of the concrete at early periods. The effect of the air storage in the concrete tests was lessened in degree, owing to the high relative humidity which existed throughout the storage period."

FUR FRAUDS

SEALSKIN, ermine, fox, bear, beaver, sable, chinchilla, otter, and other furs may now be purchased at suspiciously reasonable prices, and seem to be suspiciously abundant. This, we are told by Dr. Leon A. Hausman in *The Scientific American Monthly* (New York), is because it is now possible so to clip, dye, pull, and otherwise alter furs of certain types that their original appearance is entirely lost, and that they may be sold under names not their own. Remodeled rabbit is sold for ermine or remodeled muskrat as seal of some sort or other at ten times its legitimate value, warmth and durability considered. The pelts of animals from warmer latitudes such as the opossum, marmot (woodchuck), raccoon, Manchurian dog, and certain species of monkeys are worked up and altered by skilful dressers into products very much different from their originals. He continues:

"The names which are given to such remodeled furs are usually the names of animals of colder latitude, which possess furs of quality superior to those of warmer zones. Not only is there this natural difference between furs from animals of warm and cold latitudes, but another, an artificial difference exists as well. This is the difference produced by the dyeing and processing to which the warm latitude furs are subjected during the alteration process which often renders the individual hairs brittle and the whole fur less durable, in general, than it would have been in an unremodeled state. A comparison of the

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relative durability of furs with respect to wearing qualities is very illuminating.

RELATIVE DURABILITY TABLE

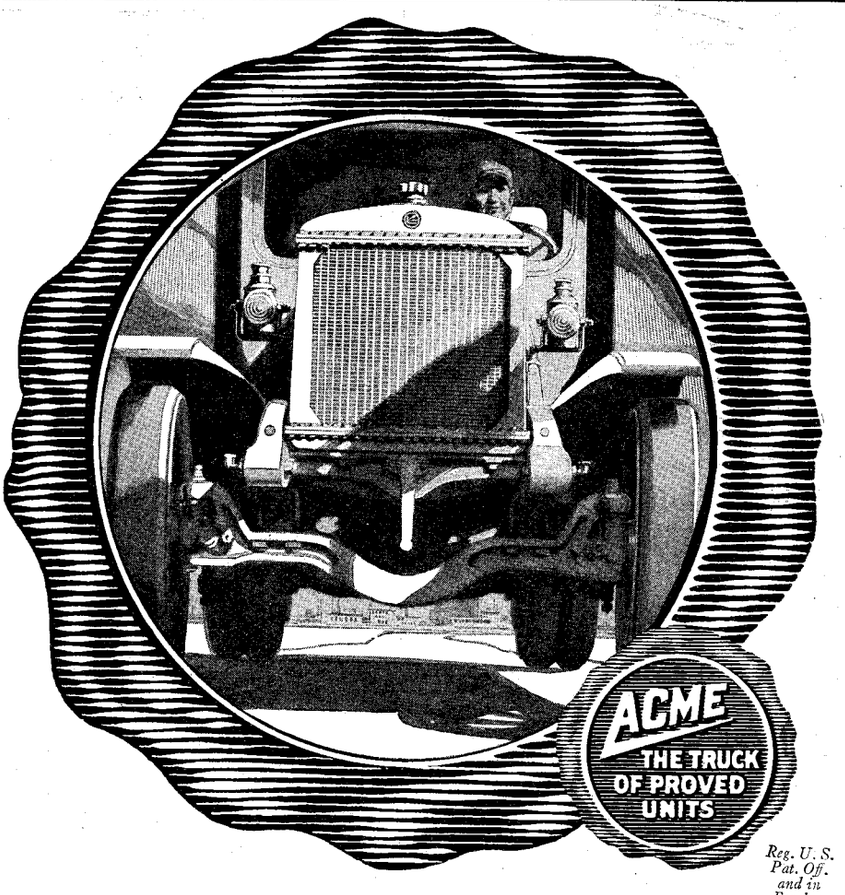
Vernacular, or Common Name of Species	*Relative Durability Sea-Otter as Standard, 100*
Beaver	90
Bear, black or brown	94
Chinchilla	15
Ermine	25
Fox, natural	40
Fox, dyed	20–25
Goat	15
Hare	5
Kolinsky	25
Leopard	75
Lynx	25
Marten (Skunk)	70
Mink, natural	70
Mink, dyed	35
Mole	7
Muskrat	45
Nutria (Coypu rat), plucked	25
Otter, sea	100
Otter, inland	100
Opossum	37
Rabbit	5
Raccoon, natural	65
Raccoon, dyed	50
Sable	60
Seal, hair	80
Seal, fur	80
Squirrel, gray	20–25
Wolf	50
Wolverene	100

In comparison with this table consider now the one following, giving on the left the true names of certain furs and on the right the names under which these furs are often sold:

TABLE OF USUAL MISNOMERS IN FURS

The True Species	*Altered and Sold as*
American sable	Russian sable.
Fitch, dyed	Sable.
Goat, dyed	Bear, of various kinds.
Hare, dyed	Sable or fox, of various kinds.
Kid	Lamb.
Woodchuck (Marmot), dyed	Mink, sable, marten (skunk), a very common misnomer.
Mink, dyed	Sable.
Muskrat, dyed	Mink, sable, very common.
Muskrat, pulled and dyed	Seal, electric seal, etc., Red River seal, Hudson Bay seal.
Nutria (Coypu rat), pulled and dyed	Same as muskrat pulled and dyed.
Nutria (Coypu rat), pulled, natural	Beaver, otter.
Opossum, sheared and dyed	Beaver.
Otter, pulled and dyed	Seal, of various kinds.
Rabbit, dyed	Sable.
Rabbit, sheared and dyed	Seal, electric seal, Hudson Bay seal, Red River seal, musquash (muskrat).
Rabbit, white	Ermine.
Rabbit, white, dyed	Chinchilla.
Kangaroo (wallaby), various species, dyed	Skunk (marten).
Hare, white	Fox.
Goat, dyed	Leopard.

"It is reported that the remodeling and misnaming of furs reached such a pitch in England that several years ago the London Chamber of Commerce forbade the further employment of misleading terms, and pointed out that offenders laid themselves open to prosecution. Such legislation might have a salutary effect in countries other than England. Where scientifically accurate methods of determination of the specific status of furs can be made available it would seem that the standardization of furs might be, with advantage, brought about."



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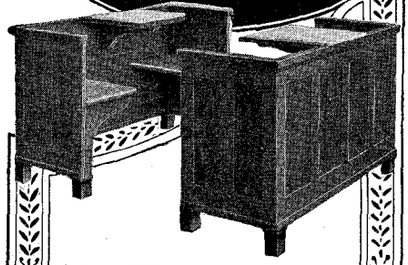

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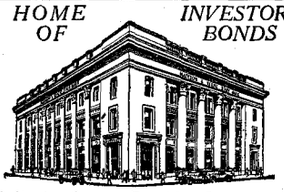

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INVESTMENTS • AND • FINANCE

REORGANIZING EUROPEAN TRADE ON A BARTER BASIS

THE report that the British Government intends to arrange the exchange of Lancashire cotton for Roumanian wheat and oils leads the London *Statist* to call attention to the extent to which Continental trade is being reorganized on a barter basis and the methods used in carrying it on. Between the countries affected most seriously by the abnormal exchange conditions, "the exchange of goods for goods has been attempted with varying degrees of success during the past few years. American, Swedish, Swiss, and British interests alike have participated, and, as a matter of fact, intertrading on these lines has also taken place between some of the newly formed states of south-eastern Europe." As *The Statist* explains:

The United States furnishes cotton to the German mills, chiefly in Saxony, to be worked up on a commission basis, the manufacturer being allowed to retain a certain proportion of the cotton for his own business. The same procedure is adopted with hides and wool coming from Holland, but presumably of American origin; and the German engineering industry has been asked to take up business in a similar manner. This system provides the United States with stocks of goods ready to place on the European markets, and at the same time helps the Germans by employing their workmen, keeping their factories running, and placing small stocks at their disposal, besides bringing in a certain amount of Americean money. It is also stated that the Americans furnish food and coal for the use of concerns which are working for them. Toward these innovations the Germans at first adopted a hostile attitude, but this view-point changed when experience indicated that the operations were not only necessary but profitable. Where honest dealing distinguished both parties to the transaction it is to be presumed that the Americans, supplied with goods manufactured at a comparatively low wages cost, since the internal value of the mark is greater than the external, had no reason to be dissatisfied with their bargain.

Swiss interest in barter trade crystallized into the formation of a Goods Exchange Center in 1919. This organization followed on the realization that the individual exporter was imperfectly acquainted with the routine incidental to exports, and it was thoroughly representative of all sections of Swiss industry and trade; it is noticeable that the establishment of this enterprise was left solely in the hands of the commercial community, the state taking no action. Transactions are handled at the request of individual traders, and trains are dispatched at regular intervals to the Succession States laden with goods which may be bartered directly for raw materials and foodstuffs. Apparently the practise is to dispose of the Swiss goods for native currency, the proceeds being utilized to purchase a return consignment. Great difficulty was originally experienced in connection with transport, consignments being held up for long periods; but obstacles now appear in large part to have been removed, and skilful use is made of the Danubian waterways, the ports and shipping on which are now being developed by British interests and the railways.

Frequent endeavors have been made to do business on a barter basis with Russia, but the results have been far from satisfactory. . . . Probably the unfortunate outcome of Sweden's recent trading experiments with Russia is to be largely ascribed to the impediments in the way of assembling Russian produce at any defined point, if we admit the existence of such produce. . . . . .

Barter treaties were concluded in November by Czecho-Slovakia with France, Poland, and Jugo-Slavia. Czecho-Slovakia was also the subject of a report, submitted recently to the New South Wales Government, examining the possibility of opening up trading relations with Australia. One suggestion was that Australian wool might be exchanged for glassware, gloves, and leather products. Another, that wool might be sent to Czecho-Slovakia for manufacture, the worked-up goods to remain the property of the Australian exporter and to be sold in markets designated by them. Labor, it was observed, would be cheap in the textile-factories of Czecho-Slovakia. At the current rate of exchange the spinner receives the equivalent of 15 shillings ($3) per week, whereas in England the minimum weekly wage for a spinner is not less than £4 ($16).

From the foregoing examples it is evident that barter may assume a variety of forms. By previous agreement the quantities to be exchanged can be definitely determined and the exchange carried out at a specified spot; or a merchant may consent to receive local currency as consideration for his shipment, and proceed to purchase other goods, or invest it in the country. A third mode is that of dispatching raw materials to be worked up into manufactured goods, the commission or payment being a certain proportion of the manufactured output. Barter has obvious attractions for, say, the trader in the Succession States, since the cost of the goods arising from adverse rates of exchange is more or less eliminated from the transaction. For the merchants of these islands there are obviously many risks attached to this class of trading—risks which are not covered by the export credits scheme now in operation. The element of speculation present and the high degree of enterprise and initiative called for place some categories of barter outside the ordinary trading sphere. Some British merchant companies have made successful ventures in Siberia and elsewhere; but it is clear that, in the absence of large organizations and of understandings in the form of treaties or otherwise, trading can not assume very large proportions. Collaboration between governments would enable much useful information as to the extent of a country's exportable surplus and the points at which produce could be most economically assembled to be placed at the disposal of the trading community. Private enterprise organized, perhaps, on the Swiss model could then proceed to utilize this information. The possibilities of opening up trade

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with the Continent in this manner should not be neglected by our Government, but no doubt this and the thorny points involved in the granting of, and insurance of, export credits are at present under consideration.

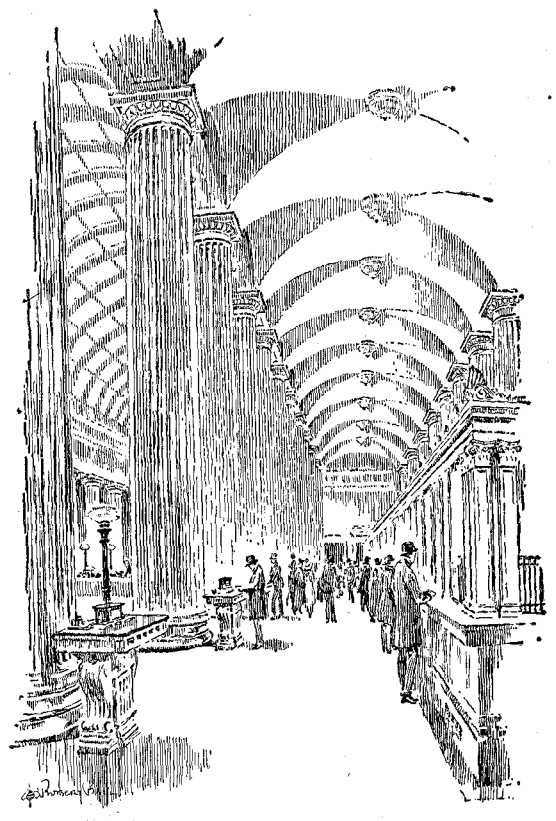
OUR TRADE WITH GERMANY RIVALING PREWAR RECORDS

THE fact that we are still technically at war with Germany does not seem to be any bar to increasingly intimate trade relations. Germany is now our third best customer among the nations of the world, and import and export trade is rapidly approaching, and promising to exceed, prewar volumes. Whatever may be the general effect of the reparations agreement upon German foreign trade, it is evident to the National City Bank of New York "that our sales to that country in the fiscal year 1921 will be bigger than in any year in the history of the trade between the two countries." The bank gives some interesting figures in a recent news-letter:

Prior to the war we were selling to Germany about $300,000,000 worth of merchandise per annum, making the highest record in 1913, $352,000,000, having ranged from $258,000,000 in 1910 up to $352,000,000 in 1913, while the figures thus far received on our trade for the fiscal year 1921 indicate that the total of exports to Germany will reach or perhaps exceed $400,000,000. In the nine months ending with March, 1921, they were $312,000,000, or more than to any European countries except Great Britain and France, and were running in recent months at over a million dollars a day, suggesting that the total for the twelve months ending with June 30 will probably exceed $400,000,000 as against the high-water mark of $352,000,000 in 1913.

On the import side the total from Germany in the fiscal year 1921 will probably amount to about $100,000,000 against $185,000,000 in the year immediately preceding the war. While nothing can yet be determined as to the effect of the proposed tax of 26 per cent. on the value of Germany's exports, there is reason to believe that the merchandise which she is sending to us will total for the fiscal year 1921 about $100,000,000 in value, the total for the latest available month, March, having been $7,368,000 as against only $4,952,000 in February, 1921, thus indicating a rapid growth in our imports from Germany.

The principal articles forming this newly developing trade with Germany are, on the export side, foodstuffs, raw cotton, copper, and other manufacturing material, and on the import side, coal-tar dyes, potash chiefly for use as fertilizers, furs, glassware, gloves, musical instruments, sugar-beet seeds, a small quantity of beet sugar, toys, wood-pulp, and certain cotton manufactures. Of raw cotton the exports to Germany for the nine months for which figures are now available were greater than to any other country except the United Kingdom, and amounted in value to $87,000,000; copper, 91,000,000 pounds, valued at $14,000,000, and only exceeded by the shipments to France, which were $16,000,000; while of food her takings were of flour, which amounted in the nine months ending with March to $13,000,000; while of wheat and flour her takings in the nine months



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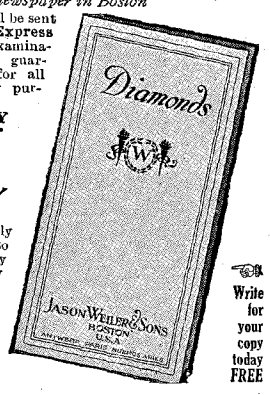

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

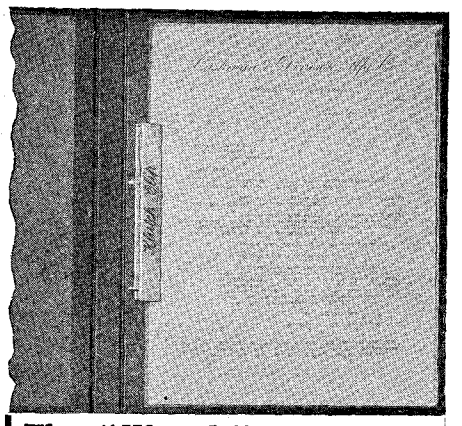
ending with March were approximately $57,000,000.

Of especial interest are the figures showing the principal articles which we are now importing from that country. Figures of the Department of Commerce show that our imports from Germany in the calendar year 1920 included $8,825,000 worth of muriate of potash, $7,084,000 of manure salts, $3,383,000 of kainite, a fertilizer; $5,436,000 of beet sugar, $1,565,000 worth of coal-tar colors and dyes, $3,086,000 worth of furs, and $4,190,000 worth of toys, of which dolls and parts thereof were $1,051,000.

LIFE INSURANCE IN 1920

DURING the last few years life insurance, says *The Spectator*, an insurance journal, "has weathered two of the most trying situations that could possibly be imagined—the fatalities of an intensive and extensive epidemic, and participation in a world-girdling carnage"; moreover, in the latter part of 1920 the shadow of business depression fell upon the country. Yet despite all this, says *The Spectator*, life insurance made a distinct gain last year. Figures for some 250 companies show total assets of $7,390,000,000, a gain of $582,000,000 over 1919. The surplus total was $777,478,047, which is $51,366,771 more than in 1919 and $153,002,550 more than ten years ago. The total premium income for 1920 was $1,421,304,783, a gain of $211,877,078. Policyholders were paid $763,988,692, which was $22,480,905 more than was paid the previous year. The companies, according to *The Spectator's* statistics, wrote a total of $10,332,291,925 new business; this included ordinary business of $8,894,277,569, a gain of $1,483,451,565 over the previous year, and industrial business of $1,438,024,356, as compared with $1,252,833,836 in 1919. These companies last year had a total of $41,978,262,621 of insurance on their books. This progress and these stupendous figures compel *The Spectator* to remark in typical insurance-agent language that "life insurance is held in such esteem that it rises phenix-like above the clouds of business pessimism." After studying these figures it can not refrain from uttering "a word of congratulation and commendation to the managers of each and all of the companies, and a godspeed to the thousands of agents who by their untiring efforts have made such tremendous gains and amounts possible that outdistanced any previous records made in the field of life-insurance, and may well encourage the life insurance fraternity to greater deeds in 1921."

Free Instincts.—A Harvard professor says "dancing is an instinct, just like eating and fighting." It has long been observed that man will eat anything, and fight anything, and now he's getting so he'll dance anything.—*Kansas City Star.*



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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

May 11.—Germany accepts unconditionally the Allied ultimatum.

The Allied Commission in Constantinople proclaims the neutrality of Constantinople, the Bosporus, and the Dardanelles in the hostilities between the Turk and the Greeks.

Fighting between Allied forces and Polish insurgents continues in Upper Silesia.

May 12.—Col. George Harvey, American Ambassador to Great Britain, presents his credentials to King George.

The Austrian Republic recognizes the Obregon Government of Mexico.

May 13.—Premier Lloyd George informs the House of Commons that the insurrection of Poles in Upper Silesia is a violation of the Treaty of Versailles, and must be quelled.

Sinn Fein wins all but four seats in the Parliamentary elections in South Ireland.

The Austrian National Assembly passes an act providing for a plebiscite on union with Germany.

Unemployed men storm the Newfoundland Chamber of Parliament at St. Johns and are quieted only when action is taken to provide them with employment.

May 14.—An unsuccessful attempt is made to rescue Arthur Griffith, founder of the Sinn-Fein organization, from Mountjoy Prison, Dublin.

Premier Briand warns the Allies that France is unalterably opposed to the use of German troops to put down the Upper-Silesian revolt.

The Kensei-Kai, or Opposition party, in the Japanese House of Peers begins a movement toward disarmament.

The Turkish Nationalist Government at Angora ratifies the treaty with Soviet Russia.

The Roumanian Communist and Socialist Congress adopts a resolution adhering to the Third (Moscow) Internationale.

May 15.—Sinn-Feiners carry out extensive raids in London, firing dwellings and killing one man and wounding a woman. Serious outbreaks occur in various parts of Ireland and many are killed or wounded.

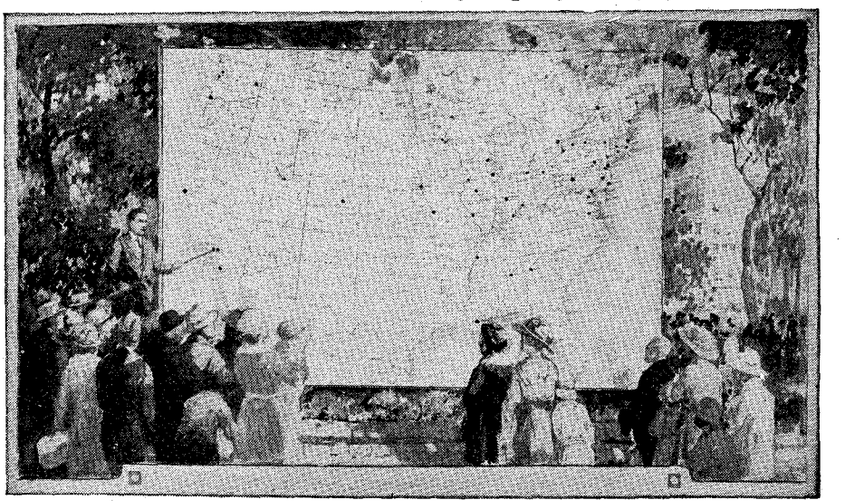
Inter-Allied police troops in Upper Silesia are reenforced.

May 16.—Sinn-Feiners carry the torch to Liverpool, in some cases gagging and binding the tenants before they fire their homes. Three officers and one woman are killed in a night ambush by Sinn-Feiners in County Galway, Ireland.

President De Valera, of the "Irish Republic," insists in an interview that there can be no compromise with England until Ireland's right to be a nation is recognized.

May 17.—The Polish executive committee in Silesia has notified the Inter-Allied Commission, according to a report from Oppeln, that the insurgents will retire, provided the ground they abandoned is occupied by Allied and not by German troops.

The Reparations Commission announces that Germany has placed at its disposal 150,000,000 gold marks on account of the 1,000,000,000 marks due May 31.



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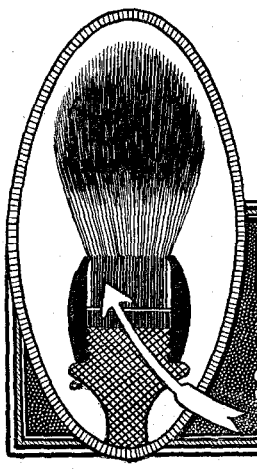

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CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

Fifty-two persons were killed and ninety-two wounded in disturbances growing out of the national election which returned Premier Giolitti and his Cabinet, according to a dispatch from Rome.

Statistics compiled by British officials thus tabulate the European Continental armies: Austria, 30,000; Belgium, 105,000; Bulgaria, 33,000; Czecho-Slovakia, 147,000; Denmark, 15,400; Finland, 35,000; France, 809,652; Germany, 100,000; Greece, 250,000; Hungary, 35,000; Italy, 300,000; Netherlands, 21,400; Norway, 15,400; Poland, 600,000; Portugal, 30,000; Roumania, 160,000; Spain, 190,675; Sweden, 56,200; Switzerland, 200,000; Serb-Croat-Slovene state, 200,000.

CONGRESS

May 11.—House and Senate conferees reach an agreement on the emergency immigration restriction bill.

The Emergency Tariff Bill passes the Senate by a vote of 63 to 28.

May 14.—Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin, introduces a resolution asking for information regarding the Allied invitation to sit in the Allied Councils and its acceptance.

May 15.—The Senate receives a letter from Secretary Hughes saying it is the policy of the American Government to make representations to foreign governments against monopoly in oil in every part of the world.

DOMESTIC

May 12.—The Pacific-American Steamship Association appeals to Secretary Hoover and Admiral Benson, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, to ask President Harding to declare a national emergency in the shipping situation.

Guerrilla labor warfare breaks out again in the mountains of Mingo County, W. Va., coal-fields.

May 13.—General Pershing is made Chief of Staff of the Army, the order to take effect on July 1.

Fierce fighting is reported in the Mingo County, W. Va., coal district, and six are said to have been killed.

May 14.—The Lake Carriers' Association puts into effect a 15 per cent. reduction in the wages of officers and an average cut of 22 per cent. in the wages of unlicensed men.

A truce is arranged with the rioters in the coal district of Mingo County, W. Va., and Pike County, Ky.

May 15.—A thirty-minute battle breaks the truce in the Mingo County, W. Va., coal district.

May 16.—President Harding refuses to proclaim martial law in the disturbed coal district in West Virginia and Kentucky.

May 17.—In an announcement issued by the United States Railway Labor Board forecasts of reduction of wages of a million unskilled railway laborers is made.

Labor Department figures for April show increased employment in eight major industries and a decrease in the remaining six.

Richard Washburn Child is nominated by President Harding to be Ambassador to Italy and Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman to be Minister to China.

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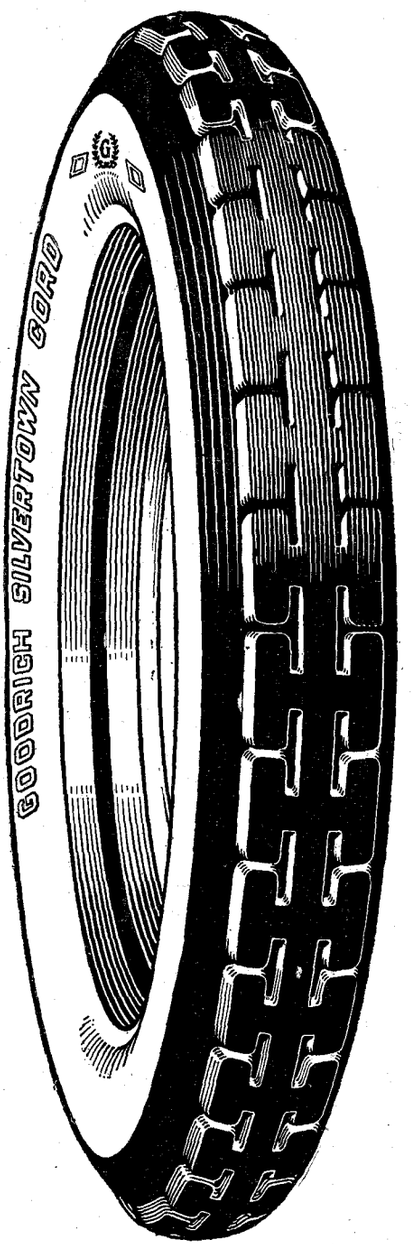

The anti-skid safety tread Silvertown Cord

Among tires SILVERTOWN is the name that instantly conveys the thought of the highest known quality.

Motor car manufacturers and dealers are quick to emphasize to their prospects that their cars are equipped with Silvertowns—knowing that neither explanation nor argument is necessary.

The genuine value of Silvertowns has given them first place in the esteem of motorists. Their jet black anti-skid safety treads and creamy white sides give them the air of distinction that is expected in a product which is the highest art of tire craftsmanship.

The full name—"Goodrich Silvertown Cord"—appears on each tire. Look for it, and get the genuine.

THE B.F.GOODRICH RUBBER COMPANY
Akron, Ohio

Your dealer will supply you with Goodrich Silvertown Cords, Goodrich Fabrics and Goodrich Red and Gray Tubes at the 20% price reduction.

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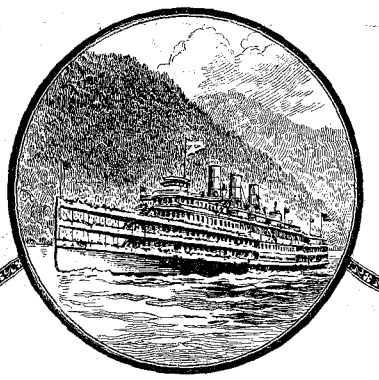

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"De Witt Clinton," added to the Day Line fleet this season, making five famous steamers in service.

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THE • SPICE • OF • LIFE

Signs.—"Excuse My Dust," ran the sign on the back of the speeder's car.

"Watch My Smoke," said the motorcycle cop as he started in pursuit.—*Detroit Motor News.*

What Is Home?—MAN (to angry spouse)—"Don't quarrel with me on the street. What have we got a home for?"—*Overheard by J. M. C. and reported to The Christian Evangelist.*

Careless of Him.—"Terribly rough," said the stranger on board the ocean liner.

"Well," said the farmer, "it wouldn't be near so rough if the captain would only keep in the furrows."—*The Virginia Reel.*

Cheering Thought.—THE ARTIST—"Dobbins, the art critic, has slated my pictures unmercifully."

HIS FRIEND—"Oh, don't take any notice of that fellow; he has no ideas of his own—he only repeats like a parrot what everybody else is saying."—*London Opinion.*

Tempted.—ARTIST (in desperation)—"That, sir, I consider the finest in my exhibition. You can have it for half the catalog price."

THE VISITOR—"Bless my soul! You don't say so. By the way, what is the price of the catalog?"—*Punch (London).*

The Law, Between Friends.—"The worst about the Bolsheviki is that they don't respect the law. Will you join me in a drink?"

"But I thought whisky was illegal?"

"So it is. But, then, who takes any notice of the law?"—*Hvepsen (Christiania).*

Defined.—"Wot's this 'ere 'ome rule fer Ireland, Garge?"

"Well, it's like this 'ere: if my missus wants a new 'at, an' I tell 'er the old 'at looks fine an' she slings the kettle at me an' I buys 'er a new 'at—well, that's wot 'ome rule is!"—*The Passing Show (London).*

Put It In Rime.

The following complaint was received by a claim agent of the Illinois Central Railroad, at Vicksburg, Miss., from a Franklin County, Miss., farmer whose hog was killed by an Illinois Central train:

My razorback strolled your track
  A week ago to-day.
Your 29 came down the line
  And snuffed his life away.
You can't blame me; the hog, you see,
  Slipt through a cattle-gate,
So kindly pen a check for ten,
  This debt to liquidate.

This is the reply received by the farmer:

Old 29 came down the line
  And killed your hog, we know,
But razorbacks on railroad-tracks
  Quite often meet with wo.
Therefore, my friend, we can not send
  The check for which you pine.
Just plant the dead; place o'er his head:
  "Here lies a foolish swine."

—*Quoted by P. J. Holan, of Collinwood, Tenn.*

For the Defense.—Let us not be unreasonable. People went crazy before there were any moving-picture shows.—*Toledo Blade.*

Exacting. — WANTED — Accountant; must be able to read and write. Apply H—— Laundry.—*Want ad in the Catskill Mail.*

Too Unanimous.—The only trouble with a 60-horse-power motor is that every darned horse balks at the same time.—*Camden Daily Courier.*

Class Wanted.—MR. NOUVEAU RICHE (selecting Devotional Gift Book)—"'Common Prayer'—'aven't you got any a bit more classy?"—*London Opinion.*

Measure in All Things.—"Should Film Actresses Marry?" asks a cinema-paper head-line. Yes; but only now and then.—*Punch (London).*

What Kind of Pipes?—THE LITERARY DIGEST prints an article on "No Smoking in Shakespeare." What about the "piping times of peace"?—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

High Bid.—RETIRED AUCTIONEER—"And what can you give my daughter?"

PROSPECTIVE SON-IN-LAW—"A thousand a year, a car, a country-house—"

RETIRED AUCTIONEER (absent-mindedly)—"Sold!"—*The Passing Show (London).*

Their Taking Ways.—A stranger reported to Sergeant Mike McLean that he had his grip, overcoat, and umbrella stolen before he was in town two hours, and he said, "There will be an awful reckoning in this burg when Gabriel blows his horn over it."

Mike replied: "Gabriel will never blow his horn over this town; they'll steal it before he gets a chance to blow it."—*Lackawanna Journal.*

Just So.—Fritz Leiber, the Shakespearian actor, was submitted to a long and trying interview not so long ago by a woman reporter, who finally wound up with this question: "Don't you think, Mr. Leiber, that if the immortal William were alive to-day he would be looked upon almost in the nature of a curiosity?"

"Indeed, he would," answered the actor. "Just think of it! He'd be more than three hundred years old."—*New York Evening Post.*

An Advertising Artist.—Some men never let an opportunity slip. They make the most of every chance, as, for instance, a certain organ-grinder who once played his organ outside the house of Mascagni, the famous composer. Mascagni is often driven wild by hearing his music "murdered" on piano-organs, and on this occasion he left his house and interviewed the street musician. He did not send him away. He merely took the handle of the instrument, turned it around faster, and quickened the time. The organ-grinder smiled his thanks. Next day he again appeared in the street. This time his organ bore a large placard on which was inscribed: "Pupil of Mascagni."—*The Argonaut (San Francisco).*

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